BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1853.....NO. 20.

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One square 1 insertion,.....$ 50
1 do. 2 insertions,.....75
Do. do. 3 do.....1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,.....3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....8 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,.....12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceed ing one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journa office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8-9-tf

CORNELIUS DuPRE,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.*, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

JOHN BANKS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, Wilmington, N. C., will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. [Sept. 24, 1852—3 6m

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, 219-tf Wilmington, N. C

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 4, 1852 39-12m

A. J. & T. J. JONES,
GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. [37]

D. C. FREEMAN. GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

SENES GILBERT,
HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILLTUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,
PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid
March 25th, 185 ? 29-1y

D. L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, (under Mozart Hall, next door to Foley & Hart's.) Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. [43]

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,
DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.
He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates. He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 31, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS.
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C.
WM. H. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.
HOWARD & PEDEN,
GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

STARR, SON & CO.,
(LATE MALTBY & STARR.)
147 water street, New York.
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of their own Manufacture, which they offer to Cash and Time buyers on the most liberal terms at a slight advance from cost. Their long experience in this branch of business enables them to offer inducements to buyers seldom met with; an examination of their stock is particularly solicited. Orders respectfully solicited, and especial attention paid to packing goods for distant trade.
STARR, & CO.,
Dec. 17. 147 Water Street, New York. 15-3m

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS, 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, Marcelines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Veils, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Barèges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Silks, &c.
The undersigned would invite the attention of his friends and the trade generally. He will offer great inducements to Cash and Short Time Buyers.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec 30, 1852. 17-1y

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
JASON TAYLOR, No. 160 Broadway, New York, Manufacturer and Commission dealer in HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, HATTERS' STOCK, TRIMMINGS, &c. A. T.'s long experience in these particular branches of business, joined to his facilities in the manufacturing, enables him to offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be had of those who purchase their goods at second or third hands. His present stock is extensive and well assorted for country trade, and will be constantly added to by fresh importations, and from his own manufactory. Particular attention paid to orders by mail. Dec. 31—17-3m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinnie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every deicription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.
May 14 M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

$300 REWARD.—A PROCLAMATION,
By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the county of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said county, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great [SEAL.] Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.
DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, January 6, 1853. 19-4w

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL.
THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance Community and the Public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house on strictly Temperance principles.

Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap home, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 28 Cortlandt-street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAD TAYLOR.
New York, January 13, 1853 19-3m

FINAL NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Capt. Charles Burns, are requested to be rendered according to law, to the subscriber on or before the 10th of June next, as the Estate will be closed immediately after that day.
THOS. W. GORE, Adm'r.
Little River, S. C., Jan. 3rd, 1853. 19-10ju

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of returning his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, since he commenced business in this place; and would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has recently changed his business, and will henceforth continue at his old and well-known stand, under the style and firm of C. B. MILLER & CO., and hopes to merit a continuance of trade.

He would also say to those indebted to him, that he proposes closing his former business, and respectfully requests all those who owe him, to come forward and settle the same without further delay. C. B. MILLER.
Dec. 6, 1852. 78 2w—14-2m

C. B. MILLER. J. A. SCARBOROUGH.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.
WE are just receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, consisting in part as follows, to wit: Muslin de Laines, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Checked Muslin, Apron Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings, White and Red Flannel, Bed Tickings, Satinetts, Kerseys, Linceys, Umbrellas, Blankets &c &c. Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugars; Clarified and Crushed do.; Rio and Laguyra Coffee; Brandies, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Whiskeys, Gins, Rum, Tobacco and Snuff; Butter and Cheese; barrels and half barrels Flour; Ginger, Pepper, Spice and Cinnamon; Cups and Saucers; Bags Table Salt; Women's lined and bound Boots and Shoes; Men's sup. Calf-welt Boots; Thick Negro Brogans; Children's Leather and heeled Boots and Shoes; Pot-ware of every description; Spades and Shovels; Manure Forks; Steel Weeding and Grubbing Hoes; Grass and Hemp Rope; Leading Lines; Halter Ropes; Market and Traveling Baskets; Fishing Tackles; Powder and Shot, &c. &c.
C. B. MILLER & CO,
Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Dec. 6th, 1852. 78-2w—14-2m

LOOK AT THIS.
HAVING again located myself in Wilmington, I take this method of saying to my friends in the country, as well as in Wilmington, that I stop with Rothwell & McAuslan, where I will at all times be ready to sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this place. I hope my friends will not forget where I stay. H. M. COWAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 20, 1852 50-tf

TO THE FARMERS AND PLANTERS.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE, at manufacturer's prices, two of Messrs. R. Sinclair & Co.'s improved thirty inch French Burr Stone Corn Mills, for plantation use—warranted to grind from four to five bushels of fine Meal per hour with four ordinary size horses. Those who are in want of a first rate Mill will please call and examine, or address
D. L. BURBANK, (sign of the Turk,)
July 2—43 Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration, *de bonis non,* at the December Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of New Hanover, upon all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of ROBERT EDENS, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. P. SMITH, Adm'r, *de bonis non.*
December, 24, 1852 16-5t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT I have lost the Certificate for Five Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, and intend to apply, in due time, to the proper authority for a new certificate. JAS. GORDON,
Surviving partner of J. Gordon & Co.
December 28, 1852 17-6t

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Columbus county, the subscriber will offer for sale about 1750 acres of land on Porter's Swamp, in said county, as the property of the heirs of Elias Nichols, deceased, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 6th day of January, next. A credid of six months will be given. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the lands. It will be sold in different parcels.
Dec. 31.—17-ts. M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

THE BROTHERS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
OR BANKS'S LINE—is prepared with Steamers "*Brothers*" and "*Douglass,*" and a compliment of Tow Boats, to carry with dispatch all Freights shipped by them between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.
JOHN BANKS, Ag't, Wilmington.
D. & W. M'LAUREN, Ag'ts, Fayetteville.
Sept. 21, 1850 3-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.
A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses on State Docket are not required to attend. By order
Teste, S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 19, 1852 11-tc

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have lost my Certificate for one Share in the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and that application will be made to the Directors of said Company for the renewal thereof. JOHN GREER.
Duplin county, N. C., 21st Dec., 1852. 16-3m

12,000 Acres, or More, Turpentine Land and Mills for Sale.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Sampson, Fall Term 1852, will be sold at auction, on Monday, 21st February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House in Clinton, upon one and two years credit, with interest after one year, one per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the LANDS AND MILLS of the late George T. Barksdale, known formerly as the Mallett Mills, and the adjoining Lands, lying in Sampson and Bladen counties. Sold in parcels of 200 and upwards to 600 acres or more, to suit purchasers. Bonds and approved sureties required. P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
Dec. 27. 1852. 18-ts

HAVANA CIGARS, IMPORTED.—Just received a fine lot expressly for the retail trade, at the sign of the Turk.
Oct. 15. D. L. BURBANK.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.—Just received a splendid lot of Tobacco, best in the market. Call at the sign of the Turk. D. L. BURBANK.

LARGE Axles of Superior quality—Suitable for Timber Waggons. Extra Timber Axes; House and Yard Axes, cheap. For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.

General Notices.

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD, at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, the following tracts of lands and town lots, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851, and the costs of this advertisement, viz:

Town Lots.	Situation of Land & Lots	By whom Listed.	
	WILMINGTON DISTRICT.		
1	No. 125, B	Elvin Artis,	$6 36
1	On Second street	William Blaney,	14 76
1	On Third street	do for J. Blaney,	6 26
1	Between Surry & Front st.	do. for M. Sargent,	13 92
1	On 3d st. between Church and Nun	Mary Burnett,	10 60
1	Old Brunswick st., No. 7.	James M. Baber,	4 69
1		R. W. Brantley,	9 96
1	Walnut street	Rina Cochran,	17 40
1		Gideon Capps,	6 43
1	On Boundary street	Joseph Craig,	10 25
1	Castle street continued	J. B. Cannady,	6 68
1		Caty Campbell,	3 48
1	On Orange street	James O. Chambers.	9 29
1	Near Dry Pond	T. B Floyd,	4 07
1	Queen street, No. 210	Augustus Frost,	7 69
1	Market street continued	Mrs. Guthrie,	13 01
1	On Third street	Nathan Green,	26 10
1	4th square East of Boundary	D J. Gilbert for S Wright,	17 40
	Near Railroad	James Hostler,	8 12
		E. W. Hawkins,	8 01
	Near Railroad	M. M. Holmes,	1 74
1	North side Market street.	Wm. M. Harriss,	10 04
1	On Orange street	B. L. Hoskins,	31 31
1	Front street, No. 46	S. P. Ivey,	19 34
1	On Second street	John S. James,	32 94
	do. do. do.	S. E. King,	6 08
	No. 150, letter A	D. D. King,	20 88
	Third street, near railroad	Nancy London,	6 96
	No 50, B	Polly Locke,	7 10
1	On Princess street	H. Lammerman,	11 03
		Mary Martin,	2 18
	Mulberry and Sixth sts.	Margaret McLellan.	6 90
1	In Oregon, McRae street.	Donald McRae for Bella Sampson.	6 53
1	On Front street	James T. Morriss,	22 50
1	On Surry street	Mary Morriss.	22 50
1	On Castle street	N. S. McEachern,	2 52
1	Joining J. A. Parker's	J. C. Millis,	6 68
1	On Walnut street	Albert G. Hall,	32 56
1	Near the Newbern road.	Rob't S. McComber,	39 27
1	On Castle street	John McEachern,	4 68
1	On Market street	Alexander May,	17 65
1	Red Cross street	Thos. M. Rogers,	4 24
1	Red Cross and 3d st	Mariah Stately,	15 23
1	Near Dry Pond	Mariah Stanly,	44
1	Fourth street	Fred. Sullivan,	10 84
1	No. 45, B	Henry Sampson,	6 44
1	Near Dry Pond	C. Sibbett,	5 22
1	East of Old Boundary	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	On Old Boundary street	Stanton Spooner,	3 20
1	On Mulberry street	Isaac B. Smith,	21 72
1	Between do. and Walnut.	Ann Sellers,	10 86
1	On 5th street	H. B. Shoaler,	4 69
1	On 2nd street	Est of Wm Shaw,	24 12
1	On corner Red Cross st.	Peter G. Tilly,	15 13
1	On 2nd street	J. L. Toomer for E Toomer,	6 96
1	McRae street	F. Varian,	4 65
1	On Old Boundary	C. M. Ward,	13 05
1	On Boundary st	Benj White,	28 17
1	On 3d street	John Williams,	13 05
1	Orange and Dock sts.	Wm. A. Williams,	88 84
3	California	do.	43 50
Acres	FEDERAL POINT DISTRICT		
350	On Trumpeter's Creek	Stephen Keyes,	2 03
400	Federal Point	Samuel Mints,	1 08
1	do do	Lewis Pepper,	3 40
80	do do	Wm. C. Tharpe,	1 05
	UPPER SOUND DISTRICT.		
1.000	do do do	Charles Bonham,	5 54
200	do do do	Geo. F. Bowen,	4 76
365	do do do	Eley Potter,	1 62
210	do do do	Param Puckett, sr.,	2 22
100	do do do	Julia A. Trask,	3 61
	MIDDLE SOUND DISTRICT.		
25	On Clear Run	S. N. Bloodworth,	1 82
25	do do	Francis Bill,	2 91
254	Deep Inlet Creek	Bennetta Bryant,	6 17
100	Smith's Mill Creek	Wm. R. Harper,	1 17
180	On the Sound	Micajah T. Kennedy	2 23
350	do do	Mary Ann Paga,	14 50
	HOLLY SHELTER DISTRICT		
400	do do do	Wm. W. Anderson,	1 24
100	do do do	Jacob Rochell,	97
	ROCKY POINT DISTRICT.		
200	On Burgaw	Wm. A. Bloodworth	4 24
150	do do	Joseph Bird,	2 49
100	Little Burgaw	John Bradshaw,	1 37
490	On Burgaw	Timothy Croom,	1 08
480	Rocky Point	Wm. J. Hand, sr.,	6 02
100	On Cypress	Cath. Highsmith,	1 68
360	On Big Swamp	David L. Smith,	3 87
	LONG CREEK DISTRICT.		
820	On Morgan's Creek	James Bourdeaux,	10 92
50	On Mill Branch	John R. Harts,	97
200	On Long Creek	George Moore,	1 49
200	do do	Jesse Miller,	1 37
208	On Morgan's Creek	Obed Scott.	4 72
94	Riley's Creek	Elias R. Wilson,	2 20
	SOUTH WASHINGTON DIST.		
92	do do	Isaac Blanton,	14
94	do do	R. M. Bloodworth,	1 10
230	do do	Laban Carroll for Wm. Lamb,	1 22
129	do do	Hosea Dempsey.	34
542	do do	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 49
50	do do	Wm. S. Henry,	97
180	do do	Daniel Kerr,	1 10
50	do do	Wm. S. Murray.	97
634	do do	John M. Murray,	2 18
24	do do	Thos. Murray,	1 76
417	do do	James Mills,	5 65
640	do do	Catharine Murray,	1 76
300	do do	Catharine Mills,	3 33
85	do do	Bryant Moore,	1 22
100	do do	James T. Ritter,	1 22
240	do do	Shadrack Stallings,	43
	PINEY WOODS DISTRICT.		
65	On Long Creek	Sarah Ann Rowe,	3 00
248	do do	Benj. Rowe,	2 76
233	do do	Jesse Walker,	1 59
165	Moore's Creek	Wm. White,	1 76
165	do do do	Joseph White,	1 51
	CAINTUCK DISTRICT.		
505	do do do	Arthur Bourdeaux,	11 17
150	do do do	Francis J. Pridgeon,	1 24
146	do do do	Hugh Potter,	1 24
	LOWER BLACK RIVER DIST.		
81	do do do	Griffith Barnhill,	1 17
65	do do do	Hardy P. Brinson,	1 85
262	do do do	Wm. Everitt,	1 71
54	do do do	Sam'l J. Moore,	98
99	do do do	Wilson E Moore,	4 61
50	do do do	Jesse R. Mott,	3 37

OWEN FENNELL,
Late Sheriff of New Hanover county.
Wilmington, Dec. 15, 1852 [Pr. adv. $74 50] 16 3m

$40 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice

☞Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th December, 1852, his negro man CÆSAR. Said negro is about 50 years of age, black complexion, and limps slightly when he walks. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Miller or Mr. Pearsall's plantation in Duplin county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or his confinement in the Jail of Duplin county. JOSEPH R. HATCH.
Warsaw, Duplin co., Dec. 28, 1852 17-tf

CIGARS.—Just landed, another lot of Josephine Gift Cigars, which are not surpassed in market and and a variety of other fancy and low priced, at the Fruit Depot.
Dec. 10. WILKINSON & ESLER.

LARGE MARBLE MONUMENT.
A LARGE FAMILY MONUMENT, completed in the best style, of the very best American Marble, is offered for sale at a reasonable price. For particulars, apply at THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
May 20, 1852. 218-1t—37-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has purchased direct from the manufactures and Importers, a large stock, carefully selected, which he offers at the lowest prices, consisting in part of:

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—Castor Oil, by the gallon, bottle and dozen; Epsom Salts; Blue Mass; Jalap; Ipecac; Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Haskell & Merrick's and Schifflin & Co's Select Powders; Sago; Arrow Root; Barley; Mace; Ginger; Allspice; Squills; Opium, &c.

CHEMICALS.—200 oz. Sulph Quinine, "Powers & Weightman;" 20 lbs. Calomel; 6 oz. Sulph. Morphine; 20 lbs. Pro-to Carb. Iron; Act: Lead: Sulph. Zinc; Cit. Iron and Quinine; Tannin; Valerianate of Iron; Valerianate of Zinc.

PAINTS.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, pure; 5000 lbs. White Lead, extra; 2,000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 1,000 Yellow Ochre in Oil; 1,000 Spanish Brown in Oil; 1000 Venetian Red do.; 500 Chrome Green in Oil; Chrome Yellow do.; 100 ground Verdigris; Pumunice Stone; Litharge; Umber; Terra de Sienc; 1,000 Black Lead in Oil; Linseed Oil; Whale and Sperm Oils; Train Oil; 2,000 boxes assorted Window Glass; 20 reams Sand Paper; Putty; Whiting, Red Lead, &c. &c.

PASTRY & COOKING.—2 gross Yeast Powders; Cr. Tartar; Bi-earb. Soda; Vanilla Beans; Ext's of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Nutmegs, &c., Isinglass; Gelatine; Russian Gelatine, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—76 doz. Tooth Brushes, large assortment; 10 dozen Shaving Brushes; 5 doz. Nail Brushes; 1 doz. Comb Brushes; 50 doz. Hair Brushes; 1 doz. Hat Brushes; 1 doz. Cloth Brushes 50 doz. Shaving Soap; 6 doz, Lubben's Extracts, assorted; 2 doz. Ess. Bouquet; 1 doz. Oriental Drops; 12 doz. German Cologne; Bell Cologne, Powder and Puff Boxes; Cold Crem; Lip Salve; Toilet Powder; Tobacco Pouches; Combs; 50 doz Paint Brushes; Blenders, Fitch Brushes; Spruce Gum; Gum Drops; Andersons. Lemons and Goodwin's Fine Cut Tobacco; 30,000 imported Cigars; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale wholesale and retail by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 28 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery. Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a cttter received from S. J. Carroll.

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D's., I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 papspoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover County, N. C., Oct. 10, 1851.—WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public.
Respectfully, &c., J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully, WM. BAILEY.

Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
July 23, 1852 47-6m

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Potassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic, 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 10 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne.
For sale by C. DuPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DuPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do, 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do, 6 doz. Beckwith's do. 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DuPRE,
Druggist and Apotheecary.

PAIN

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....$6,00 } Invariably
Weekly.....2,50 } in advance.

Letter from the Editor.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 17th.

Last evening about six o'clock, we, that is to say, Gen. Alexander McRae, Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq. and myself, arrived here, via Baltimore, having come the Bay route. a very pleasant one in fine weather, but unfortunately for us, it began to blow in the middle of the night, (Saturday.) and was pretty rough; and I will venture to say, from my own experience, that sea-sickness is no fun. There is a sort of hypocrisy among steamboat passengers—each human gritting his teeth, and swearing that *he* is not in the least sick—not *he*—certainly not—by no means—and then stepping off to a quiet place to cast up accounts. From this sin I am free—I acknowledge the corn like a christian—lay flat on my back and suffer for my sins with a melancholy resignation that is perfectly edifying.

Of course, I have not yet been able to find out much about matters and things, having received but one distinct impression, and that is of cold—intense cold—ice—freezing—almost cutting your nose off. Its "werry sewere," and there has been snow about.

The City is crowded to death, more than I have ever seen it, and it is very hard to get accommodations. What it will be about Inauguration times, may be conceived, but not described.

The present terribly cold weather is very unfavorable for Mr. King. During its prevalence, he cannot travel, even to go to Havana; and the melancholy impression becomes almost irresistible, that he will never leave the City alive. He has ceased to see any company but the most intimate friends. Thomas I. Faison, Esq., I learn, is here, and as an old Sampson county friend of Mr. King's, may perhaps see him. I cannot say, I have not seen Mr. Faison.

Mr. Badger's confirmation is in *statu quo*, with many doubts hanging over it. You will have seen by the papers that the bar and people of the South-western circuit, for which Mr. Badger has been nominated, are making all active opposition, viewing the appointment of a gentleman not residing in it as a slight to those who do. I should not be surprised to hear of his rejection. One thing is certain though—the Senators have so far contrived to keep their secrets upon the subject, and everything is surmise.

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company was held in this place, 17th inst. Dr. F. J. Hill was called to the chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed secretary. Col. Wm. B. Thompson, tendered his resignation as consulting Engineer of the company, which was accepted. After the adoption of some resolutions, the convention adjourned to meet again at the Court house next day, at half past 9 o'clock A. M. A meeting will also be held at the same place, at half past 7 o'clock, p. m.

☞ Press of business prevented us from attending the meetings held at the Court House on Tuesday, in behalf of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. A friend has furnished us with a few items:

Addresses, severally, by Col. Thompson, in explanation of the state of the work; by John H. Haughton, relative to the past operations of the President and Board of Directors; by Robert E. Rives, (proxy for the State,) in relation to the feasibility and importance of the scheme, and by Hugh Waddell, Esqr. Mr. Waddell reviewed the great benefits to flow from this work, and portrayed with great eloquence and clearness the various resources, naval, agricultural and mineral to be developed by it. Subscriptions between nine and ten thousand dollars were taken by our citizens.

THE WEATHER.—It may be as well, in the dearth of news, to inform our distant readers that we have had delightful weather since Sunday last. Cold, frosty nights, biting keen mornings, with beautiful sunshine during the day. Who can't enjoy such weather?

☞ The Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road has been connected by means of four horse coaches, sufficient, it is said, to accomodate about fifty passengers comfortably. The train leaves every night on the arrival of the 9 o'clock express train from Weldon. As yet no mail has been placed upon the Manchester Road. We hope it will not be long before arrangements will be made, whereby our friends on said line will be furnished with a daily mail from this place.

DISTRICT COURT CLERK.—Mr. A. A. BROWN, of this town, has been appointed Clerk of the District Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. WM. E. ANDERSON, the former incumbent.

DISCONTINUED.—We regret to see that the semi-weekly Republican and Patriot, published at Goldsboro, has been discontinued for the want of patronage to sustain it. The paper will hereafter be issued but once a week under the same title as heretofore.

DEATH OF SENAROR UPHAM.—Senator Upham, of Vermont, died at his lodgings in Washington City, on the 14th inst., of varioloid, after ten days sickness.—His wife arrived from Vermont a few days since. His remains will be invaulted in the Congressional Cemetery and in a day or two will be removed to Vermont. The customay eulogies and adjournment of Congess, took place on the announcement of his death.

Congress.

The Senate on the 14th, in Executive Session confirmed the nomination of Silas H. Hodges as Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Badger's nomination was called up and partially acted upon, when the announcement of Mr. Upham's death arrested proceedings.—The impression gains ground that final action will not be had upon the nomination till after the 1st of March.

☞ Herbert, Democratic candidate for Governor in Louisiana, has majority of about 2,000 in the State.—The Democrats will have a majority of probably 26 in the Legislature on joint ballot.

WRECK SALE.—The hull, cargo and materials of the British Ship *Marchioness of Bute*, recently stranded on Bear Inlet, were sold at public auction, in this place, on Saturday last. The total sales amounted to $2,725 74.

GAS.—The Wood Gas Company have commenced laying down Gas Pipes on Market street.

☞ The Norfolk Argus of the 18th inst. says: "The U. S. Steamer Fulton, Lieut. Alex. Murray, commanding, arrived here Sunday night from Washington, with the Hon. Wm R. King, Vice President elect, accompanied by two of his nieces, *en route* to Havana. Mr. King is quite comfortable in his quarters on board, and we are gratified to learn that he has suffered no inconvenience from his trip thus far.

"The Fulton proceeds this morning on her voyage direct to Havana. Wm. Hipkins, Esq., goes out in her as purser."

Ole Bull

In Petersburg—Great Excitement—Every Seat Sold.

A dispatch from Petersburg dated the 18th inst., says that Ole Bull advertised a Concert for Wednesday night, at Petersburg, and that every seat had been taken within the first hour, at a premium of two and three dollars.

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—We extract the following from the Lancaster Ledger of the 5th inst:

We attended the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of the late S. Beckham, on the 22d of last month, and were somewhat astonished at the high prices paid for negroes.

Negro men brought from eight hundred to one thousand dollars, the greater number at or near the latter price. One, (a blacksmith,) brought $1,435.

At a hiring which took place here, on the 1st inst, field hands averaged from $110, to $130, and a blacksmith $229 for one year.

A negro woman we had occasion to purchase the other day, cost us $1000

We learn from the Winsboro Register that on Monday the 3d inst., a large sale of negroes was made by the Commissioner in Equity for Fairfield district, principally the property of Jacob Gibson, dec'd. The negroes were only tolerably likely, and averaged about $620 each. The sales were made on a credit of 12 months. In one instance a likely field hand sold for the round sum of sixteen hundred and thirty dollars. The purchases, however, were principally made by the distributees of the Estate.—*Chas. Courier.*

We copy the above paragraph with a view of a comparison with prices paid at this place. We have been furnished, at our request, with a list of a number of negroes hired and sold in this town during the last fifteen days, by Mr. Cronly, auctioneer; and we notice amongst those hired out at public vendue, a man, aged 45 years, that brought $152; another, age not given, $153; and a woman, no age stated, $78—all rice field hands; a boy, aged 14, $147; another boy, aged 10 years, $41: a man $166; a woman and 2 girl children (rice field hands) hired for $130.—The same woman with 3 children brought $78 last year, and her oldest child hired for $81 the present year; a man for $161, and one for $183.

The above will shew the prices paid for negroes for twelve months, at public hiring in this town; as a matter of course, there were others that brought less, but we have mentioned the above merely to contrast with prices paid South of us. We will now give the *sales* of a few that have been effected from the first of January. We note as follows:—Women, aged from 28 to 45 years, brought from $665 to $895; a family, (mother and three children, very ordinary, but young,) $1.525; a man aged 45, his wife and two children, $1,810; a man, no age given, $1,118; and a woman and four children, $1,850. The above sales were either for cash, or ninety days credit, interest added, with approved notes payable at Bank. These sales and hirings were made at public auction; others were hired privately at prices ranging from $150 to $300, as to quality, and business to be pursued.

It is not likely that negroes will be lower, especially while cotton and naval stores keep up to anything in the neighborhood of present prices, and there is not much prospect of a material decline, for some time, at least. And again, the influx of gold from California, even should both cotton and naval stores decline in price, will have a powerful tendency towards keeping labor up to the present mark.

The Gardiner Claim.

Among the passengers that arrived in the Isabel, at Charleston, was Henry May and the rest of the Commissioners appointed by the President to visit Mexico and discover the Gardiner mines.

The Commission bring with them several witnesses, who will clearly prove the Gardiner mines to be a grand humbug.

The "Live Giraffe."

We have heretofore neglected to give this spicy family paper a passing notice. We will, however, endeavor to atone for our negligence by copying the following well timed paragraph from a valuable cotemporary—the Petersburg Express:

THE LIVE GIRAFFE.—This excellent literary paper, promises shortly to enlarge its dimensions. We are glad to perceive that it meets with such liberal encouragement. All who desire to "laugh and grow fat," should subscribe to the "Live Giraffe." We very frequently laugh, being naturally of a jocular disposition, but as for getting *fat*,—we have a horrid idea of *that* For this reason, we fear we shall have to cease reading its spicy and humorous columns. We have many friends of the lean, lank kind, however, that would do well to transmit to Raleigh, immediately, an order accompanied with the "wherewithal." Our word for it, they will find the animal not only exceedingly amusing, but perfectly docile and gentle.

☞ The Bateman Children are performing in Charleston to crowded houses.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February, has been placed upon our table. A very pretty number.

SCHOONER ANN & SUSAN.—A gay company assembled by invitation in the saloon of this new and beautiful Schooner, (recently built for the trade between this port and New York,) on yesterday at noon. During the ceremonies usual on such occasions, we found time to examine the craft, her accommodations, &c., and to pick up an item or two of particulars.

The Ann & Susan measures 350 tons, a first class schooner. 112 feet keel, 29 do. beam, and 10½ do. hold. Her accommodations for passengers are very good, and her general appearance reflects credit upon her builders for beauty of model and strength and elegance of construction. She is owned by Joseph H. Flanner, one of our young and enterprising merchants, and Messrs. Dollner & Potter, of New York We wish the proprietors, Capt. Crary and all concerned, many prosperous voyages and rich returns. *Herald, 19th inst.*

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A despatch from Key West states that the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, who recently visited Havana with the view of leaving his family there for the benefit of their health, has returned with them to Key West, in consequence of the alarming prevalence of small pox and cholera at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Commissioners sent by the select committee of the Senate and the President, conjointly, to Mexico, to investigate the *locale* of Dr. Gardiner's mines, have returned. Their official report has not yet been presented, but they do not hesitate to state the results of their trip. They say that they have been unable to discover any mine, or any person who knows of Dr. Gardiner's ever having had a mine of any description. They repaired to the spot where Gardiner swore his mine was located, and found it to be an inaccessible mountain, up which a cat could scarcely climb. It will be remembered that a large item in Gardiner's claim was for a steam engine, which, at a great expense, he said he had carried there. Dr. Gardiner sailed from Mexico with the Commission, but was accidentally left behind at Havana. The *finale* of the affair is approaching.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—1 P. M

The steamship Black Warrior, from Mobile via Havana, is below and will be up about 3 o'clock.—She brings later news from Havana.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.

In the House of Representatives, this morning, the proposition to repeal the Liquor Law, was laid on the table by a vote of ayes 134; nays 115.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR.—The Montgomery *Advertiser and Gazette*, of the 15th instant, says that Governor Collmer has appointed the Hon. Benjaman Fitzpatrick to the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon Wm. R. King.

Judge Betts, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at New-York, has denied a motion to quash the indictments for manslaughter which are pending against the officers of the steamers *Henry Clay* and *Reindeer* He ruled that under the law of Congress of 1838, when negligence, misconduct, or inattention occurs on board a steamboat, by which the loss of life is caused, the persons guilty of such misconduct, &c, are triable for manslaughter in the United States Courts in the District in which such offence may have been committed; and that the United States Courts have jurisdiction over all cases of the kind occurring in the navigable waters of the United States. The trial will probably take place without further delay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The steamer Arabia has arrived from Halifax. According to her accounts the English Ministry had taken possession of office. Napoleon returned to Paris on the 22nd December, but there was no enthusiasm.

Austria, Russia and Prussia, have not yet recoguized the Empire.

Some Liverpool circulars quote wheat as having declined 2 a 3d.; others say breadstuffs are dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15—Advices from the city of Mexico, state that the Senate had not yet acted on the Tehuantepec contract with Guanajuato company. Accounts of the revolution are meagre. Uraga's army, it is reported, had obtained a victory over the Government troops in Guanajuato.

CALOR'C ENGINE.—We learn from the New York Sun that since the successful operation of the engine on the ship Ericcson, an association of gentlemen have built a new caloric engine under the direction and plans of Mr. Phineas Bennet. This engine has been in operation for a short time past, and 35 pounds of power has already been obtained. Mr. Bennet thinks it will be practicable to work it with 50 pounds.

Inauguration of the Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Gov. Clifford was sworn into office to-day, at noon, and his message was immediately transmitted to the Legislature. After referring to the many distinguished deaths during the year, he alludes to the recent national contest, and says, though Massachusetts gave her vote for the distinguished man who, through a long career, proved his patriotism and his title to the confidence of his countrymen, yet she was ready to unite with her sister States in sustaining the constitution and perpetuating the Union. He intimates that the State debt should be met by direct taxation.

He hopes that the fishery question will be satisfactorily adjusted, and the rights of the fishermen scrupulously maintained. He thinks that the tariff question should be permanently adjusted with reference to all the great interests of the country, and that Congress should repeal duties on all articles entering in the process of manufacturing. In allusion to the Maine Liquor Law, he says that the cause of morals never gained anything through illegitimate legislations, and that its severest wounds were inflicted by being dragged by its friends into the political arena.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.—The first seed of the Sea Island long staple cotton was sent from the Bahamas to Georgia in 1786. and the first experiments were made with it on the Sea Islands, near the mouth of the Savannah River. The plant did not bear the first year, but the winter proving mild, the rattoons bore fruit the year following and thus became acclimated. The original seed came from Persia. The successful growth of this world-wide famous kind of cotton is confined to a string of islands stretching from Georgetown, in South Carolina, to St. Mary's River, in Georgia, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, including a belt of coast not over fifteen miles wide. Its culture is now being introduced into Florida.—*Savannah Republican, Jan. 6.*

The Florida Senate has passed a bill leaving it to the people in each county of the State to determine for themselves whether they will grant licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors within their jurisdiction. A similar movement is on foot in Alabama.—A State Temperance Convention, lately held in that State, drew up an act to be introduced into the next Legislature, for the purpose, as the title reads, of "enabling the inhabitants of every county, town, village, and election precinct in the State of Alabama, to protect themselves from the evils arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Hudson River Frozen Over.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The intense cold of last night has closed the river at this point, and people cross on the ice to-day, from here to West Point.

The Raleigh & Gaston Road is completed, and new cars are to be placed upon it.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mrs. Snow, on Hay Mount, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening.—This is a case strongly appealing to public sympathy, which we trust will be promptly and effectively manifested, as nearly all the property of an aged and infirm family has thus been consumed.

By great exertions, water being scarce in that neighborhood, the fire was prevented from extending. *Fayetteville Observer, 18th.*

Tarboro' Branch Bank.

Mr. P. P. Lawrence has resigned his Cashiership. For thirty-four years, he has faithfully performed the duties of the office, and now retires, with the best wishes of his friends and the public. A clear conscience, a deserved competency, and a kind family, minister to the wants of ripe old age. Mr. C. Chapman, teller for eighteen years, has been appointed his successor, and Mr. Thomas A. Macnair, Teller. *Southerner.*

Foreign Trade of the United States.

We copy the following from the New New-York *Economist*, a paper edited by one of the most able financial writers in the country:

"The actual existing trade between this country and Great Britain is immensely in favor of this country. For the year 1851, the apparent balance in favor of the U States was $12,262,754 yet there was a balance of specie sent to England. One cause of this was the fact that our exported produce realized less than it was invoiced at. Another cause was that the balance of trade between the United States and France, Spanish West Indies, Brazil and China, was against the country—these bills were, to a very large extent, running on London for settlement. At the same time a great many West India and provincial bills on England are sent here for sale, according to the balance due from the dependencies to the mother country for goods bought, as well as for government purposes.—The sales of our produce in England alone pay that which we buy of English goods, pay for the purchase of tea in China and coffee in Brazil, as well as goods of the states of Europe, through the intervention of bills. Hence the old theories of an unfavorable trade with any country, because official returns show an apparent amount to be paid for to her, have long since been exploded.

The export of farm produce, cheese, hams, &c., to England, has increased within ten years near two millions. This forms a credit, against which long bills may be drawn and transmitted to Canton, and given in payment for teas. The tea merchant pays them away or sells them to the purchaser of opium from the English East India merchant. In the hands of the latter, they are the best remittance to London, for which there is constant demand. On their arrival in London, they are discharged with the avails of Western produce sold to the people of England. Similar bills are running upon London from almost every point with which the United States hold intercourse. The effect of this is to extend the basis of our credits, and to improve the means of buying from all the nations of the earth

What London is to the commercial world as the common centre of exchange, is New-York to the United States. All the balance of the trade of all the states are here ultimately settled, and from this point the final settlement with Europe takes place. At the present moment there is nothing due Europe—that is, the supply of bills is equal to the demand, and the rate is at par."

A HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.—The Courrier des Etats Unis, in an article on the caloric ship Ericsson, illustrates the operation of the wire apparatus, in alternately heating and cooling the same volume of air, in the following opposite manner:

The great fundamental principle of the transmission of caloric cost the inventor twenty years of reflection to realize in this machine. It consists in using constantly the same heat to warm the air which is made to enter the cylinders. The apparatus by means of which this principle is applied, is called a regenator, and we can form a clear idea of it by supposing that a man has his mouth filled with a warm metalic sponge if he draws in his breath, the exterior air, in traversing the pores of the warm sponge, will itself be warmed, and will arrive warm into the lungs, whilst the sponge, having parted with its caloric, will have become cold; if he exhales the air thus warmed, this air, in again traversing the sponge, will again warm it and will come out reduced in temperature. If instead of producing these movements by the contraction of the muscles of the breast of the individual, an ordinary bellows is adapted to the mouth to produce the inhalation and the exhalation, we well nigh have Ericsson's machine.

If there is a man who can eat his bread in peace with God and man, it is that man who has brought the bread out of the earth by his own honest industry. It is cankered by no fraud—it is wet by no tear—it is stained by no blood.

A Daguerreotype.

The New York Tribune gives the following sketch of Senator Badger. In many respects it is life-like:

This iron [illegible] Old [illegible] no state [illegible] Supreme Bench to fill the vacancy [illegible] and we rather hope his nomination will be [illegible] us. He is a lawyer of surpassing [illegible] in the main, we believe an upright man. Judge McLane, being once asked whom he considered the ablest lawyer practicing before the Supreme Court, answered, "George E. Badger." Yet is Mr. Badger by no means a great man. But it is by no means necessary to be a great *man* in order to be a great *lawyer*. Mr. Badger's qualifications for the place to which he is nominated, are a tough, hard, wiry mental organization, great clearness, and a distinctness of perception, method, exactness, and the strong grasp of mind, with a good knowledge of the law.—He is eminently clear and logical in statement and argument, and admitting his premises, you are very likely to find yourself forced to go with him to his conclusions.

He is a trained prolemic and plunges into a controversy with as good a will as a New Foundland dog springs into the water. He is an amateur theologian, a sort of lay preacher of Episcopacy, and on one occasion fairly walloped the clerical ropes off the Bishop of his Diocese. Indeed nothing suits his taste better than to wield the club of argument for the mere satisfaction and delight of knocking the brains out of an antagonist.

As a statesman he is of no account, and as a politician detestable. He lacks breadth and comprehensiveness of view, and a catholic, round-about sense essential to a man of affairs. His mind ran in the rut of the law so long before he came into public life that he always gets out of gearing whenever he is wanted for a pull out of the beaten track. His nature is gnarled and stubbed, and refuses to bend to new forms. It lacks flexibility and plasticity to a degree that unfits him for genial association either in public or private life. In all statesman-like qualities he is the antipodes of Mr. Mangum, his colleague, who is generally as right and as wise as Mr. Badger is wrong and perverse. It is indeed a wonder how he ever found his way into political life at all. He ought never to have been translated into the sphere of politics. He has not a single agreeable or winning qualification as a public man.—Wrong-headed, crabbed, intolerant, dogmatical, inveterate in his prejudices; dictorial and unmannerly in his deportment, we have often wondered how he ever got into his present position. Some degree of accommodation of mind or manner to popular ideas or tastes, is usually necessary to enable a man to reach political position in this country. He was born for a slave-driver and could never be more agreeably occupied than in wielding the lash over a lazy negro on a cotton plantation, or hazing after a fugitive. On the whole, we don't know and cannot imagine a more genuine and spotless example of the breed Hunker.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, we don't think Mr. Badger would make a bad Judge.

A Patriot's Death.

The records of ancient Greece and Rome do not exhibit a nobler instance of patriotism than is contained in the following inscription, found upon a grave-stone at New London, Connecticut. No wonder our revolutionary fathers were invincible, while they were actuated by such motives as are recorded:

"On the 30th of October, 1782. 4,000 English fell upon this town by fire and sword; 700 Americans defended the fort for a whole day, but in the evening about four o'clock, the commander of the besieged delivered up his sword to an Englishman, who immediately stabbed him. All his comrades were put to the sword. A line of powder was then laid from the magazine to the sea, there to be lighted and blow the fortress into the air. William Hotman, who lay not far distant, with three strokes of the bayonet in his body, said to one of his wounded friends who was still alive—'We will endeavor to crawl to this line, and thus we will completely wet the powder with blood, and with the life that still remains in us, save the fort and magazine, and perhaps a few of our comrades who are only wounded.' He alone had strength to accomplish this noble design. In his 30th year, he died on the powder that he overflowed with his own blood. His friends, and seven of his wounded companions, by that means had their lives preserved."

After this narrative are the following words in large capitals:

"*Here rests William Hotman.*"

CALHOUN'S WORKS.—The Washington Union states that Richard K. Cralle, Esq., is in New York making arrangements for the publication of an additional volume of "Calhoun's Works." The forthcoming volume will embrace a portion of Mr. Calhoun's speeches. The whole work will constitute a complete edition of the speeches and writings of of John C. Calhoun, carefully corrected and arranged by the editor, Mr. Cralle.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

TRUE AS STEEL.—We make the following extract from the late Message of Gov. Bigler to the Legislature of Pennsylvania:

"Recent difficulties in a neighboring State have suggested the existence of a deficiency in our State laws, in reference to the conveyance of persons held to involuntary servitude from one State to another. The Pennsylvania statute of 1780 gave all persons passing through or sojourning in the State for a brief period the right to hold their domestic slaves. The act of 1847 repealed this provision, and the repealing sections of last session did not reinstate it. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made for the transit of these domestics through the limits of this Commonwealth. Such a law seems to be contemplated by the Constitution of the United States, and to be suggested by those rules of comity which should exist between the States—by the public peace and by individual convenience."

There is an army of at least five hundred shoemakers in Marlboro, Mass., who manufacture six thousand pairs of children's shoes every working day.—One journeyman has worked on the bench for thirty years, without losing a day in consequence of sickness, and during that time has saved ten thousand dollars. One firm during the last year, has manufactured 217,000 pairs of shoes. Another of the firms, doing an immense business, employing one hundred men in Massachusetts, and one hundred and fifty in their shoe village in New Hampshire.—Last year they made two hundred thousand nine hundred and sixty three pairs of shoes in this State, and at least as many more in New Hampshire.

A raw Jonathan who had been gazing at a garden in New York, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed—"Just see what waste! Here's no less than six scare crows in this little ten foot patch, and any one on 'em would keep the crows from a five acre lot."

SINGULAR AND SAD AFFAIR.—A day or two after Judge Elmer sentenced Treadway, at Salem, N. J., to be hung for the murder of his wife, a little boy, aged about eight years, whose parents reside in the neighborhood, made enquiry of his parents respecting the manner in which condemned criminals are executed. The parents heedlessly explained the matter, and shortly afterwards left the lad alone with a small child lying in the cradle asleep. During the absence of the mother, the boy procured a cord and carefully adjusted it around the neck of the sleeping baby, and proceeded to experiment on the instructions he had received from his parents. When the mother returned, she found, to her surprise, that her child was quite dead, having been choked to death by the rope.

The office of executioner for the "free city" of Hamburg, having become vacant on the 1st of November, the Senate advertised for a successor. The number of applicants was *six hundred and four.*

Demosthenes, as Plutarch relates, once said, that if, at the commencement of his public career, he had known what he afterwards learned of the miseries of public life, and had been shown two roads, one of them leading to an early grave, and the other to political power, he would have chosen the former.

IMPORTANT TO HEIRS.—An advertisement appeared in our columns a short time ago, signed by Mr. E. J. Gomez, Spanish Consul at Key West, notifying the legal heirs of Governor White (under the Spanish Government) that they might learn something to their advantage by applying to the said Consul. It is generally known, we believe, that Governor White died in St. Augustine, Fla., in the month of April 1811, and although he intended the King of Spain as his heir, according to his testament, he afterwards, in a codicil, declared his relatives in Ireland his only legal heirs.—As it is likely that some of Governor Henry White's relations may be found among the Irish emigrants in this country, our cotemporaries throughout the Union would be doing a service to some destitute being who may well need a few thousand dollars, by giving publication to this paragraph.—*Jacksonville News.*

Of Course.

The National [illegible] yesterday compliment the inaugural [illegible] John H. Clifford, the [illegible] and quotes, as worthy [illegible] commendation, that portion of the address which [illegible] and endorses the answer of the Massachusetts legislature to the resolutions of 1798. Those resolutions were aimed at the alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams, and were communicated to the several State governments, in order to produce a concerted action in opposition to them, which would lead to the repeal of those obnoxious measures of the federal party, and vindicate the principles of the constitution. The Massachusetts legislature took high federal ground, and sustained the action of the federal party by a reply, in which the confederacy was treated as a consolidated empire, and the power was claimed for the Supreme Court to give authoritative and final expositions of the Constitution. The Whig party of the present day has always attempted to avoid the odium which attached to its federal ancestry, even while sustaining federal measures and principles; but from time to time it displays its origin by complimenting the Adams dynasty by innocuous blows at the reputation of Thomas Jefferson, and by ridiculing the resolutions of 1798 as senseless abstractions. A Whig Governor of Massachusetts now comes forward and invites the public attention to the aid and comfort which his State in an evil hour gave to the alien and sedition laws which are now so universally condemned by true republicans, by quoting and endorsing a portion of the reply it gave to Kentucky and Virginia when they were resisting those obnoxious measures; and the central organ of the Whig party compliments and commends him for so doing. That is fit and proper—especially fit and proper, when we call to mind the course the Whig party pursues toward our adopted citizens during the late Presidential contest, when so much sweetness was discovered in the German accent and so much richness in the Irish brogue.—*Washington Union.*

From the Cotton Plant.

England's Free Trade.

It is astonishing to witness the brazen assumption of England upon her commercial policy. Her whole history is falsity—her entire policy selfishness. She instituted slavery on this continent against the earnest protest of the colonies and abolished it in St. Domingo, not from any benevolent motive, but from the generally received opinion, that it would be the death blow of the slave interests of the South. She holds up her bloody hands in horror, when we talk of war. She stands on the necks of a hundred obliterated nationalities and reads us lessons on annexation and conquest. She forces China to eat opium and reprobates the idea of "American commercial avarice." Her wars were wars for commercial power—her diplomacy has resulted in a net work of treaties to extend her monopoly in trade. She preaches to us of slavery with ninety-nine years apprenticeship in the Indies, and a system of brutal, cruel, and heartless involutary servitude, in those unfortunate regions away from the gaze and knowledge of the world, and from which she withholds the light of Gospel revelation. The Earth has been saturated with blood to gratify her National lusts. Her starving poor, whom want and tyranny have driven to our happy shores are put into tabular statistics by her press and their increased consumption of English goods talked of, as though there was no degradation in the fact that she can thus miserly rejoice over her avaricious cruelty. "Free trade, free trade, free trade," we hear in every speech, and see in every paper that comes from England. Yet examine her tariff list—so complicated that no one can make it out with laborious study. And what do you see? "A reed shaken by the wind?" No verily. You see that she taxes just what she is not absolutely obliged to enter free. There is one great interest in this country—cotton. *That* is free. There is another interest second only to the cotton—tobacco.—How does this stand? TWELVE HUNDRED PER CENT TAX!

And yet the London *Times* says to the tobacco planters of the United States: "Free trade is a finality!" They tax tobacco at the rate of twelve hundred per cent; and thereupon "the premises being duly considered." Canada insists on reciprocity. It would be as well for the people of this country to know something more of England and her diplomatic and commercial policy. Her treaties would open their eyes, and the practical effect of her tariff sheet, astonish them.

DEATH OF MRS. JACKSON IN 1828.—The sad bereavement in the family of the President elect, reported the other day, brings to the recollection of the New York *Times* a similar painful incident which occured, with almost equal suddenness, amidst the congratulations that surrounded Gen. Jackson, as President elect, in the winter of 1828. Mrs. Jackson was taken suddenly ill about the close of December, on the eve of her preparations, for removing to Washington, and in a very few days was numbered among the dead. It was unquestionably the greatest and most lasting shock of the old General's life, eventful as it was with stirring public and private incident. His heart, for all that gave zest, to social and domestic intercourse, was buried with the remains of one who had been for nearly thirty years the pride and joy of the Hermitage.—Her tomb he directed to be prepared for his own sepulture, when his earthly career, in the dispensation of Providence, should be ended; and the injunction was strictly carried out, sixteen years afterwards.—The consternation at and in the vicinity of the Hermitage, upon this sudden occurrence, was universal and heartfelt. It was rendered doubly solemn by the fact that it so quickly followed the shouts and bonfires of political triumph which welcomed the news of the General's election to the Presidency. The city of Nashville, had just been illuminated by the promptings of neighborly joy, and congratulations poured in from all quarters of the Union, but none came with half the heartiness that marked the daily greetings of General and Mrs. Jackson from the life-long friends and neighbors from whose midst he was taken. During the excited canvass of 1828, the domestic circle of the General was incautiously and unjustifiably invaded from certain distant quarters of the political field. This was the last act of his opponents that he ever forgave. All others were, in his declining years overlooked as ebullitions of party—this touched him nearly, and to the day of his death was held as personal. He was indeed devoted to Mrs. Jackson.—They were childless, but he made her blood relations his children, adopting one of the young Donelsons as his own son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., and making him residuary legatee of his large estates in Tennessee and Mississippi, and bestowing advancement, political and pecuniary, on all whom "Aunt Jackson" deemed worthy of his kindness.

A Queer Card Table.

A subscriber in Pennsylvania sends us the following, for which he vouches: "Some years since, business calling me to New Orleans, I found myself one evening steaming it down the Mississippi. The night was raw and unpleasant; and not having much else to do, most of the passengers betook themselves to card-playing. The boat being much crowded, all the tables, &c., were soon seized upon; and although everything available was finally pressed into service, quite a number were obliged to wait for others to become tired. One party, however, I observed, who seemed determined to find a place *somewhere*.

Their attention was at length attracted to the plethoric form of apparently a Methodist clergyman, who, extended upon several chairs, was peacefully slumbering. Quietly drawing up a stool on either side of him, they went to work. The game was single-handed euchre, and as the points were scored with chalk upon the sleeper's coat, it soon presented a curiously variegated appearance. Notwithstanding, the game was by no means quietly conducted, the old gentleman slept calmly on, until one of the players, becoming quite excited in some dispute which had arisen about the game, and forgetting the vitality of the card table, in adding emphasis to a proposition he was laying down, brought down his clenched fist with considerable force immediately upon the old gentleman's stomach.

A rumbling cavernous sound followed, and the startled sleeper slowly assumed an upright position, violently struggling the while to recover the modicum of air so rudely expelled. Almost choking with laughter I awaited the denouement of the scene.—Slowly surveying first one player and then the other, and then carefully scrutinizing his hieroglyphically adorned coat, he at length very coolly said, much to the disappointment of us all who were waiting for some violent outbreak: "Gentlemen, if you have got through with *this* coat, I have got another under it that is perfectly at your disposal. Be so kind, however, as to be a little careful of your *gesture!*" *Knickerbocker.*

☞ It is stated that the late Amos Lawrence left $35,000 to his relative, Mrs. Pierce, wife of the President elect.

The Dim Old Woods.

The dim old woods in the wintry time!
How solemn and sad their tone;
When the winds sweep through, with a moaning chime
The aisles of the forest lone!
When the root its wonted thirst hath lost,
For the flow of the hidden rill—
And the fragile shoot is stiff with frost;
And the sap in its cell is still—
When each gay leaf, that threw so soft
Its shades o'er summer's brow,
Hath flown from its wavy sphere aloft,
To rest 'neath the starry snow—
When each sweet flower, with scented cup,
Frail withering where it grew,
Hath closed its faded petals up,
No more to drink the dew—
And when each trembling note that gushed,
In soft and silvory song,
And the insect hum are silent hushed,
The leafless boughs among!
Ah! sorrowing seem those woods so dim,
As they lift their branches bare—
The shivering twig and the rigid limb,
To the clasp of the frosty air;
And they seem to mourn, 'mid the wintry storm,
For the flush of the greenwood bough,
And sigh for the sere and ruined bloom
That sleeps on the earth below,
And yet, those dark, sad solitudes!
I love their music well—
When whispering echo fills the woods
With tones of her murmuring shell—
For though the wind no voice doth own,
As it sleeps in the silent tree,
Yet the forest breathes with hollow moan,
Like the sound of the ceaseless sea—
As the spirit forms of the leaves and flowers
That grace warm summer's smile,
Where rustling still among the bowers,
Where erst they shone, the white—
And the spangled frost work, cold and bright,
That gleams on twig and seem,
Seems a throne for each of frozen light,
With a diamond diadem!
Oh! I love those gems by the sunbeam kissed,
As they swing in the sparkling air,
And I love in the dim old woods to list
To the voices stirring there!

The Lady Free Mason.

Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, was the only female who was ever initiated into the ancient and honorable mystery of Free Masonry. How she obtained this honor, we shall lay before our readers, promising that our information is derived from the best sources. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Leger's father, a very zealous Mason, held a warrant and occasionally opened a lodge at Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; and it is said, that never were Masonic duties more rigidly performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant. It appears that previously to the initiation of a gentleman to the first steps of Masonry, Miss St. Leger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge room; but whether the young lady was there by design or accident, we cannot confidently state. The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; among other things, the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady heard the voices of the free masons, and being prompted by the curiosity natural to all, to see the mystery so long and so secretly locked up from public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her scissors, and thus witnessed the first steps of the ceremony.

Curiosity gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand this passage well know what the feelings of any must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them then judge what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized, at the far end, and the room a very large one. Miss St. Leger had resolution sufficient to attempt her escape that way, and with light but trembling steps glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door, and opening it, before her stood, to her dismay, a grim and surly *Tiler*, with his long sword unsheathed.

A shriek that pierced through the apartment alarmed the members of the lodge, who all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Leger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved it is said in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectatress to death; but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother her life was spaired on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of the craft a member that would afterward reflect a lustre on the annals of Masonry.

Miss St. Leger was directly descended from Sir Richard de St. Leger, who accompanied William the Conqueror of England, and was of that high repute that he with his own hand supported the prince when he first went out of his ship to land in Sussex. Miss St. Leger was cousin to Gen. Anthony St. Leger, Governor of St. Louis, who instituted the interesting race and the celebrated Doncaster St. Leger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theatres in Dublin or Cork for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge room of almost every lodge in Ireland.

PETER SINGLE'S ESCAPE FROM MATRIMONY.—"We are all subject to disappointment," says my aunt with a sigh.

"True, we are," I answered, "but you surely don't pretend to call mine a disappointment?"

"What else, you blockhead?"

"Why an escape, aunt; a won

A Word to the Ladies.

Among the fashionable follies of the present day, we known one which deserves a severe condemnation than that of associating vulgarity with robust health and bodily exert on. It is a solicism to tell a young lady of the nineteenth century that she looks remarkably robust—a consumptive delicacy being the standard of female physical refinement. We shall not go the length McDonnell, the poet, does when he wishes for a woman with "foot like a flounder and a waist like a cotton sack:" but we do think that even this extreme is much better than its opposite—a foot like a skeleton's and a waist like a spider's.

The difficulty with our ladies is, they do not and will not take sufficient out-door exercise to fit them for discharging the special obligations of their lives. It is certain that with a large class of ladies, delicacy of body is considered a more certain test of birth and good breeding than delicacy of sentiment and feeling. Fashionable young ladies—the poor hot-house victims of a fashionable education—should remember that health and strength and the means of acquiring them, so far from being inimical, are the very best guides to that beauty which they themselves languish to obtain and which the sterner sex delight to gaze upon. We do not wish to see ladies possess the strength and energy of men—for that would destroy half the poetry of life—but we do wish to see them in possession of all the vigor which is alike consistent with their dependent positions and the designs of the Creator.

Every physician can bear witness to the fact that one half the sickness with which young ladies suffer, is produced by the neglect of exercise as a means of health. Very delicate constitutions, if not formed, are nursed by false notions of refinement in these particulars. Exercise in the open air is as necessary to the full enjoyment of life as food itself. Ladies should bear in mind that if they wish to preserve the beauty of the complexion, that the stimulus of the solar light is absolutly and indispensably necessary. So far is this—as is generally supposed—from injuring it, it is the main thing which contributes to it.

It is remarked by a celebrated physiologist that plants deprived of light, become blanched—or etiolated, as it has been called of late—and they acquire, at the same time, an excess of aqueous and saccharine matter.—This is shown in the common practice of blanching celery. Captain Parry found that the watercress he raised during the Polar winter was devoid of all color; and common plants, which have vegetated in mines or excavations deprived of solar sight, have been so changed as to be rarely recognizable.

This kind of blanching, or etiolation, has been found in man, especially those who pass their lives in dark places, such as mines, &c. These are useful truths, and should be well considered by ladies who remain in-doors all day, with blinds drawn, and muscular energy gradually wasting from disuse.

Canal street forms a beautiful promenade. Come, ladies, show us the lights of your beaming eyes more frequently. Make it fashionable to walk a great deal in the open air, and our word for it, you will feel the advantage of the step in a very short time. To those who have not been accustomed to exercise much, let us offer the post's advice:

"Begin with gentle toils, and, as your nerves
Grow firm, to harder, by just steps aspire.
The prudent, even in every moderate walk,
At first but saunter, and, by slow degrees,
Increase their pace. This doctrine of the wise
Well knows the master of the flying steed,
First from the goal the managed coursers ply
On bended reins: as yet the skilful youth
Repress their foaming pride; but every breath
The race grows warmer, and the tempest swells,
Till all their metal has its way,
And the thick thunder hurries o'er the plain.
When all at once from indolence to toil
You spring, the fibres by the hasty shock
Are tired and cracked before their unctious coats,
Compressed, can pour the lubricating balm,"

"A Witness as was a Witness."

Is described in the Spirit of the Times in a most facetious manner: Professional engagements requiring the writer's presence in a Circuit Court which was then in session in one of the villages of a midland county of the "Empire State;" and during the term an incident occurred, which may be interesting and useful to those legal gentlemen who are partial to the study of the "laws of evidence." The case tried was one in which a question arose as to personal property, claimed to have been sold some time previously under an execution, and the plaintiff in the case called a witness to establish the fact of the sale. The following "evidence" was elicited on the cross-examination of the witness:

Question by Counsel—"Sir you say you attended the sale on the execution spoken of. Did you keep the minutes of that sale?"

Witness—"Don't know, sir, but I did; don't recollect whether I kept the minutes, or the sheriff, or nobody. I think it was one of us."

Counsel—"Well, sir, will you tell me what articles were sold at the execution?"

[Here the witness hesitated, not willing to commit himself by going into particulars, until the patience of the counsel became exhausted, and he pressed a special interrogatory.]

Counsel—"Did you on that occasion sell a threshing machine?"

Witness—"Yes. I think we did."

Counsel—"I wish you to be positive. Are you sure of it?"

Witness—"Can't say I am sure of it; and when come to think of it, I don't know as we did; think we didn't."

Counsel—"Will you swear, then, that you did not sell one?"

Witness—"No sir; don't think I would; for I can't say whether we did or didn't."

Counsel—"Did you sell a horse-power?"

Witness—"Horse-power?"

Counsel—"Yes, horse-power!"

Witness—"Horse-power! Well, it seems to me we did. And then it seems to me we didn't. I don't know as I can recollect whether I remember there was any horse power there; and if there wasn't any there, I can't say whether we sold it or not, but I don't think we did; though it may be, perhaps, that we did, after all. It's some time ago, and I don't like to say certainly."

Counsel—"Well, perhaps you can tell me this; did you sell a fanning-mill."

Witness—Yes, sir, we sold a fanning-mill. I guess I am sure of that."

Counsel—"Well you swear to that, do you?—that one thing, though I don't see it on the list."

Witness—"Why, I may be mistaken about it; perhaps I am. It may be it was somebody else's fanning-mill at some other time: not sure."

Counsel (to the Court.)—"I should like to know, may it please the Court, what the witness does know, and what he is *sure of*."

Witness (to Counsel.)—Well, sir, I know one thing, that I am sure of: and that is, that on that day we sold either a *threshing-machine*, or a *horse-power*, or a *fanning-mill*, or one, or all, or *neither* of them, but don't know which!"

☞A western paper says: "We are indeed a happy, elegant, moral, transcendant people. We have no masters, they are all principals; no shopmen, they are all assistants; no shops, they are all establishments; no servants, they are all 'helps;' no sailors, they are all governors; nobody is flogged at the gangway, he merely receives the correction of the house; nobody is ever unable to pay his debts, or angry, he is only excited: nobody is cross, he is only nervous."

DIOGENES lived in a tub; but it does not happen to strike us that that is any powerful reason why everybody else should "go and do likewise." We do not think he would have done it if he had been able to rent a house. If he were to come back now he would live in the same way. we submit to our ablest readers the question—would he not render himself liable to a prosecution under the vagrant law?

The Sugar-planters in Texas appear to have been eminently successful during the past season with those of Louisiana. The latest accounts state that all through Fort Bend county, sugar making is progressing rapidly, and the yield of cane is abundant. Most of the grinding will be over in less than a month, and, from the continuance of favorable weather, nearly double the crop will be made than was at one time anticipated. The cane generally is of a superior quality, and the sugar made will compare favorably with the best made of Louisiana.

A MODEL HUSBAND.—Governor Morris, if we may judge by the testimony afforded by his treatment of his wife in his will, must have truly been the "Model Husband." He was not one of your modern skinflints, to cut off a wife's inheritance if she happens to marry again—not he! Quite to the contrary. In his will, made a short time before his death, after settling upon his wife a liberal allowance, he says:—"And in case my wife should marry, I give her $600 more per annum, to defray the increased expenditures which may attend the connection.

How a Ship is Launched.

When a ship is building, her keel rests on a series of blocks of wood placed about three feet apart, and she is supported on either side by pieces of timber, one end of each "shore," as these timbers are technically termed, resting on the ground, and the other "shoring up" the ship, or, in other words, keeping her from falling over sideways. The ordinary practice in building ships is to place the stern next the water, and the head of the ship up the yard, so that the vessel shall go stern foremost into the river.—When the launching time comes the ship requires to be released from all these supports and barriers, and it may interest the country reader at least to explain how this is done. First of all, large beams of timber are placed lengthwise under each side of the ship, with a slight inclination towards the water end of them. These timbers are bolted to blocks of wood in the ground, and they have other pieces of timber bolted to the sides of them, so as to form "ways" as the shipwrights say, or grooves, by which the ship is to move into the water. The next process is to place another beam of timber on each of these "ways," and to bolt smaller pieces of timber upon them, which are fitted, but not fastened, to the ship's side, so as to form a kind of cradle in which the vessel is to rest, and which goes with the ship into the water. The beams of timber fixed to the blocks are plentifully greased with soft soap and oil, to make the vessel move smoothly: and when all is in readiness, the supports are knocked away, and the ship glides into the water. The ship is liberated by striking down her "daggers," which are the last hindrances to her taking the water. There is a "dagger," so called, at each side of the ship It is just at the head of the launching timbers, and is simply a square piece of wood, placed in a slanting direction, one end of which rests against the fixed beams of timber which lie under the vessel, and the other end is placed against the cradle on which the ship rests. It is an honorable distinction in a shipbuilder's yard to knock down the daggers, and it is the custom to award the honor to the two eldest apprentices. Underneath the dagger a small piece of wood is placed on end, to prevent the dagger falling of itself; and a chisel is also driven into the wood to keep the "tom," as it is called, in its place. These are alike on both sides of the ship, and, as it has been stated, it is the privilege of the two eldest apprentices to take charge of this department. The real interest of ship launch is a brief but exciting thing. It commences when the men lie along under the vessel to "give her a rally," that is to drive in a number of wedges to ease the ship off the blocks under her keel. A couple of hundred men may be about the ship in this work, and at the voice of the leading man, every one of them strikes his wedge, at the same instant gradually raising the ship, and producing a sound like muffled thunder.—The centre blocks are then removed, and the shores taken away from the side of the ship. The ship is now ready for launching, and the master shipbuilder and his friends stand on a platform at the head of the vessel. The men place themselves down each side of the "ways," the signal, "Out oakum," is given, and immediately the oakum, which has kept the dust from the grease, is removed. "All out, sir," is the response. "Out keys," is the next command, and as quickly as as in the former case, the men remove some small pieces of wood which have been placed down the ways to assure them that all continues true. Again the men respond, "All out, sir," and they hasten from the sides of the ship.—The whole interest is now in the daggers, both of which the master shipwright sees. "Out chisels," "Out small toms," "Down daggers," follow in rapid order, and the ship is freed from her restraints. A bottle of wine from the fair lady breaks on the ship's head, she glides down the ways, a big wave rises as she touches the water, enlarging itself as she gets off the stocks, and the ship is launched.

From the Olive Branch.

Coming Home.

Glad words! The waters dash upon the prow of the gallant vessel. She stands on the deck and the winds woo her ringlets, look anxiously for her headlands of home. In thought there are warm kisses on her lips, soft hands on her temples. Manly arms press her to a throbbing heart, and one voice sweeter than all the rest whispers, "My child!" Coming home! Full to bursting is her young heart, and she seeks the cabin to fill her joy vent in blessed tears.

Coming home! The best room is set apart for his chamber. Again and again have loving hands folded away the curtains, and shook out the snowy drapery. The vases are filled every day with fresh flowers, and every evening tremulous, loving voices whisper, "He will be here to-morrow, perhaps."—At each meal the table is set with scrupulous care. The newly embroidered slippers, the rich dressing gown, the study cap that he will like so well are all paraded to meet his eye.

That student brother! He could leap the waters, and fly like a bird home. Though he has seen all the splendor of olden time, there is but one spot that fills his heart, and that spot he will soon reach.—"Sweet home."

Coming home! What sees the sun-browned sailor in the darking waters! He smiles There are pictures there of a blue-eyed babe and its mother.—He knows that even now his young wife sings the sweet cradle song:

"For I know that the angels will bring to me."

He sees her watching from her cottage door; he feels the beat of heart in the pulse of his own, when a familiar footfall touches only the threshold of memory.

That bronzed sailor loves his home, as an eagle whose wings seek oftenest the tracks of the air, loves best his mountain eyry. His treasures are there.

Coming home! Sadly the worn Californian folds his arms and sinks back upon his fevered pillow.—What to him is his yellow gold! Oh. for one smile of kindred! But that may not be. Lightly they tread by his bedside, watch the dim eye, moisten the parched lips.

A pleasant face bends over him—a rough palm gently pushing back the moist hair, and a familiar voice whispers "Cheer up, my friend, we are in port, you are going home."

The film falls from the sick man's eye. Home! is it near? Can he be most there? A thrill sends the blood circling through his limbs—what! Shall he see those dear eyes before the night of darkness settles down forever! Will his babes fold their little arms about him and press their cherry lips to his? What wonder if new vigor gathers in that manly chest? He feels strength in every nerve, strength to reach home—strength to bear the overwhelming joy of meeting those dear ones.

Coming home! The very words are rapturous.—They bear import of everything sweet and holy in the domestic life—nay more, they are stamped with the seal of heaven, for the angels say of the dying saint, "He is coming home."

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY.—The National Intelligencer says that the bill proposing a re-organization of the navy, which was reported to the Senate on Monday last by Com. Stockton, from the committee on naval affairs, contemplates making provision for the following officers, viz:

20 commodores, 68 captains, 97 commanders, 50 lieutenant commandants, 325 first lieutenants, 205 second lieutenants. 69 surgeons, 34 passed assistant surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 20 assistant pursers, 10 chief engineers, 19 first assistant engineers 29 second assistant engineers, 37 third assistant engineers, 24 chaplains, 202 midshipmen, 41 boatswains 45 gunners, 45 carpenters, and 38 sailmakers.

The bill provides that when midshipmen have passed their examination and been assigned to the naval service, they shall be commissioned as second lieutenants, and that the number so assigned shall not exceed sixty in any one year. The bill proposes to retain the twelve professors of mathematics and the nineteen masters who are now in the service, but to prohibit hereafter any new appointment in either of these grades.

HE WELL DERERVES IT.—The New York Tribune's French correspondent, speaking about the preparations made by the authorities of the city of Agen to receive Louis Napoleon, says:

"Among other temporary structures with which they have decorated, their city was a splendid triumphal arch under which His Imperial Highness, was to make his entrance. At the top of the arch was the inscription, "He well deserves it," and right under, hanging to a rope, was an imperial crown. Things stood thus when the wind began to blow somewhat violently; but just before his arrival the wind blew away the hanging crown, and when the Prince passed under the arch, there only remained a big rope just above his head, with the inscription, "He well deserves it." Gentlemen, this sentiment so well expressed, I fully endorse. and it pronounces, too, my deliberate opinion of the man who, in a few weeks will call himself and be called, the Emperor of France."

The First Kiss.

"Nay, ask me not—how could I bring
My lips to rest on maidhood's brow?
A maiden may not lightly fling
Her timid nature off—and thou,
Caressed as thou art wont to be,
What were a kiss of mine to thee?

"And thou wouldst that I had press'd
Another's cheek as soon as thine,
Should I allow my lips to rest
(Even lightly as on hollowed shrine
The trembling lips of devotee)
On thine, as pledge of love to thee."

But then some words of gentle sound
Were whispered to the maiden's heart;
She could not bear his love to wound—
The hour had come when they must part;
And she was young, and fond, and true;
What could the gentle maiden do?

The spell is broken—she has laid
Her trembling lips against his cheek;
On her's there is a deeper shade
Of crimson, but she does not speak;
Her voice is hushed—her voice is still—
'Tis given, half without her will.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—A gentleman writing from Monaghan county, Ireland, to an acquaintance of ours in this district, gives a remarkable instance of longevity. Owen Duffy, when one hundred and sixteen years old, lost his second wife; he subsequently married a third, by whom he has a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years, his eldest ninety. He is now one hundred and twenty-two years of age, and retains in much vigor the use of his mental and corporeal faculties. He walks frequently to the county town, a distance of some eight miles.—This statement may be relied on as strictly true.

Anderson (S. C.) Gazette.

FAST YOUNG MEN.—It is stated that a failure took place last week in New York of a firm in the dry goods jobbing trade, whose capital had been a year since $12,000, and whose liabilities are $390,000. The personal expenses of the two members of the firm are given at $37,000 for eleven months, or three times the whole capital in the business. These persons were known as "very smart young men" to the trade, and were favorored by the older houses, from their supposed abilities to sell a large quantity of goods. This kind of "smartness" is generally all on the surface, and is prevalent (says a letter from New York,) to some extent.

WASHINGTON CITY.—The National Intelligencer publishes a table, prepared by John Sessford, Sr., from which it appears that the population of Washington is about 49,339. The number of buildings in the city, including dwellings, shops, and public buildings, amounts to 8,359; of these two hundred and ten were built in the year 1849, three hundred and forty-one in 1850, five hundred and twenty-five in 1851, and six hundred and fifty-four in 1852.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WESLEY HODGE, as a candidate for the office of Constable for the Upper Wilmington District. [Jan. 18 —114-te

SPECIAL MAGISTRACY.

☞We respectfully present the name of JOHN GOWAN, Esq., to the citizens of Wilmington as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate. MANY CITIZENS.
December 4, 1852 77-te*

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN McAUSLAN, Esqr., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election. [Dec. 2, 1852—75-te

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN C. BOWDEN, Esqr., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate for the town of Wilmington, at the ensuing election.
December 1, 1852 74-te

☞We are authorized to announce JEREMIAH NICHOLS, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Special Magistrate of the town of Wilmington. [76]

For beauty of style, we have never seen any articles that would compare with *Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Diarrhœa Cordial*, they have been recommended extensively by our Physicians, which speaks for the contents. The proprietors are selling them in such vast quantities that they have had to make extensive arrangements for their preparation to meet the demand. Those suffering with Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., or Diarrhœa should give them a trial.

The Reason why it Succeed.

The Mustang Liniment has attained its enormous popularity, and almost universal use, simply because it gives better satisfaction, accomplishes more good, relieves more pain, and heals more wounds and sores than any other preparation ever before offered to the afflicted. Every bottle that is used, speaks for itself—tells its own tale in the relief it gives, and the cure it effects. And the one who has suffered perhaps, long years with pain, without hope of relief and finds in this Liniment an almost instantaneous remedy, cannot help but speak in its praise, and recommend it in the highest terms to all that he sees suffering. It needs no other recommendation than a trial. See advertisment in another column.

MARRIED,

In this county, 13th inst., by J. E. Bunting, Esqr., Mr. JESSE F. MANN, to Miss ELLY JANE WALKER.

In Sodom, Duplin county, on the 9th inst., Mr. LEWIS BATTS, to Mrs. MAHALIA KIRBY, formerly of S. Carolina.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, HARRIET, wife of Levi A. Hart, in the 33d year of her age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—January, 1853.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 17—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Alabama, Bray, from Boston, in ballast, to Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Richardson, from Boston, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Rabun, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Schr. Melrose, Moore, from New York, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Glenview, Partridge, from Greenport, L. I., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Nancy Pratt, Bates, from Gloucester, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Br. Brig Triumph, Atkinson, from Sackville, N. B., to Adams, Bro. & Co; with mdze.

18.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns from Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Brig Wm. T. Dugan, Collins, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Miles Costin.

Jan. 18—Schr. Susan M. Young, Mathews, from Wiscasset, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay and bricks.

Schr. Abby Weld, Bullock, from Maine, to Wm. M. Harriss; with lime.

Schr. Mary D. Seull, Seull, from N. York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.

Schr. Manhassett, Myers, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Brig Whitaker, Handy, from New York, to Kidder & Martin.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from N. Y., to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Buena Vista, Wines, from New York, to G. Harriss.

19.—U. S. M. Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Jan. 19—Brig Thos. Hanford, Harvey, from New York, in ballast, to Wessel & Eilers

Schr. Lillie Sanders, Corson, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, from Fayetteville, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

20—Brig Argo, Morton, from Boston, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Price, fm Charleston with 42 passengers.

CLEARED

15—Brig Geo. W. Russell, Wyman, for Cuba, by Adams, Brother & Co.

Jan 17—Oldenburg Brig Reform, Ammerman, for Hull, by J. H. Flanner; with 1400 bbls. turpentine.

18—Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, for Charleston, with 69 passengers

Brig David Duffell, Zoll, for New York, by Geo. Harriss.

Jan. 18—Schr. Mt. Vernon, Mathews, for New York, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 107,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Lewis, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

19.—U. S. M. Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 71 passengers.

Schr. Vermont, Keen, for Boston, by A. H. VanBokkelen; with 77,000 feet lumber, 150 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Jan. 20—Schr. Julia M. Hallock, Anderson, for N. York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Sequr. Monterey, Ackley, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Zephyr, McRae, for Fayetteville, by J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Gen. Taylor, Shute, for Boston, by C. H. Dudley.

U. S. Mail steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 69 passengers.

WHISKEY AND CHEESE.—100 bbls. Whiskey and 100 boxes Cheese, just received, and for sale by
Dec. 28th FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

SOAP & CANDLES.—50 boxes Soap; 100 do. Candles. For sale by W. C. HOWARD.

APPLE BRANDY. 10 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale by W. C. HOWARD

GRASS SEEDS.

CLOVER, Timothy, Lucern, Green, Blue, Orchard, and Herds Grass, for sale by ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Dec. 28, 1852. 96

OLE BULL IN WILMINGTON.

OLE BULL having been induced to visit Wilmington and the public in general, that, before retiring from his Artistic career, he will visit some of the cities of the Southern States, where he has met on his former tour such a cordial reception.

The first and only grand Concert of Ole Bull in Wilmington, will take place between the 24th and 29th of January, on which occason he will be assisted by Signora AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH, the eminent Vocalist, and Mr. STRAKOSCH, the great Pianist.

Jan. 17, '53.—[113-te] Town papers copy.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Pewny Ridge Academy, Bladen county, will commence on Monday, the 17th of January. Parents wishing a situation for their sons in this School, can be accommodated on reasonable terms, in the neighborhood of Col. Lyons.

Terms of Tuition per month.

1st class.....$ 8 00
2nd class, Arithmetic and Geography..... 9 00
3rd class, Algebra, Greek and Latin..... 15 00
Jan. 21, 1853 20-lt*

FOR SALE AT L. H. PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.—The Odd Fellow's Text Book; The Odd Fellow's Manual; The Free Mason's Monitor; The History of all Nations, by Goodrich; Agricultural Chemistry, by Johnson.—A large stock of *School Books and Paper Hangings*. Also, Diaries for 1853. Jan. 21

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has had three years' experience teaching, and can give satisfactory testimony of moral character, and ability to teach the usual English Branches, wants a School, to commence early in March next.
Address A. SMALL, Long Creek, New Hanover co., N. C.
January 21st, 1852. 20-3t

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 16th of January, 1853, a negro woman, named MARIA. She is about 5 ft. 5 or 6 inches high, and weighs about 125 lbs.; has very thick lips, and has a scar on her right hand She is a black, smooth-skin negro, about 17 years old. I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me, or for her confinement in any Jail in this State, so that I can get her again. I believe she was taken off by a mulatto named Joel Haiscock. He has a very bushy head, easy spoken, and has freckles on his face; about 5 ft. 10 inches high, and calls himself Doctor Haiscock. G. W. HERRING.
Lisbon, Sampson co., N. C., Jan. 16, 1853. 20-tf

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, those fine brands of Tobacco, El Sacramento, Cabiness, Gold Bar, or Twist Tobacco, which we are selling at a low price.
Jan. 21. WILKINSON & ESLER.

MATCHES.—50 Gross, just landed, without sulphur, for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

SUPERIOR YELLOW PLANTING POTATOES.—100 bbls. just received, and for sale low by
Jan. 21, 1852. WILKINSON & ESLER

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the residence of the late Bryan S. Koonce, in Richlands, on 28th and 29th January, all the STOCK, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of Bryan S. Koonce, dec'd

Also, at the same place and time, will be hired for one year, from 1st January inst., SEVERAL NEGROES, belonging to said estate.

Also, at the same place and time, will be rented for one year, from 1st January inst., the LANDS, belonging to said estate, called "Mills," "Philyaw" and "White" Plantations. ANN KOONCE, Ex.
Richlands, N. C., Jan 8th, 1853 20-2t

SEGARS, SEGARS.—We have now on hand, Segars of the most popular brands, imported and Domestic, which we are now offering at low prices.
WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.—Those indebted to Wilkinson & Esler, will confer a favor by calling and settling, as their bills are now ready at the FRUIT DEPOT.

NEW YORK APPLES.—50 bbls. in store, good order for sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—from the best N. C. Factories, always on hand, and for sale by
July 30, 1852 DeROSSET & BROWN.

BLACK ROCK MASONIC ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Students will enter for the Second Session of this Institution on the 21st February, 1853. The Building is large, commodious, well furnished, and beautifully situated in a neighborhood at once retired and healthy. The location is twenty-two miles above Wilmington, at a convenient distance from Cape Fear River, and is daily accessible to the Fayetteville line of Steamers. The course of instruction in this Academy is thorough, embracing the usual departments of English Mathematical and Classical Studies, and conducting the Student to the *Third Year* in a Regular Collegiate Advancement. The terms for tuiton vary according to the Scholarship within the prices, 7, 12, 15; and 18 dollars per Session, and Board may be obtained near the Academy for a limited number of Students at from 6 to 8 dollars per month. Books and Stationary are furnished in the Institution at the market rates. The Rectorship of the Academy is in the commission of Mr. James G. Sewell, A. M. This gentleman is a Graduate of one of the first Colleges in the Union, and has testimonials of unusual distinction from Prof. W. H. Allen, Pres't of Girard College, and other characters of high Classical and Literary authority. For further particulars address

J. H. ALLEN,
D. D. ALLEN.
M. C. TURRENTINE.
Jan. 19th. 20-1m Committee.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT WILmington, N. C., 15th January, 1853.

☞Persons whose names appear on this list will ask for advertised letters, and state the date.

Allen, E A jr	Hasell, B G	Nigle, J
Atkinson, W	Hedgpeth, A	Piver, J
Armstrong, A M	Hunter, W	Preston, H
Blaisdell, jr, M	Hyman, W	Parker, K
Barvar, mrs E	Halsey, B F	Phillips, J
Boon, A	Hurst, J R	Pigott, S
Bodfish, capt B B	Hartz, R	Rachael,
Butler, N	Harrison, J M T	Robeson, W B
Carraway,	Hill, T	Roath, H G
Colean, capt T A	Hill, miss R	Rawn, T
Cunningham, T	Hall, D W	Stone, D G M
Card, B W 3	Jones, Col N	Shaw, Rev W A
Coffin, mrs E A	Jones, T	Spears, mrs E
Calvenon, J	Jones, W E	Small, H G
Cowan, W C	Jarrall, H	Shephard, J E
Davis, T	Jamson, J	Skipper, Mrs E
Dudley, C B	Lasche, B	Sellers, D
Dolen, M	Loyd, C 3	Stone, D
Dreser, E	Lane, J H	Salling, S
Dahneil, P	Lewis, S	Smith, mrs M
Davis, C	Larabee, W W	Smith, G
Everett, N	Lain, B	Thomas, capt D W 2
Fabrique, Mons. Michal	Little, S	Turner, E M
	Morton, capt J	Thompson, J W
Frasier, W 3	Meaders, E	Williams, A
Foltz, E E	Martin, miss S Y 2	Watts, miss M F
Gregory, D W W	Matthews, capt S	Walker, M M
Grant, W	Marks, J D	Williams, W
Gillet, B	Mailliken, W K	Ward, B N
Horton, W H	Meyenberg, A F	Young, T L
Hanson, L W	Nones, capt	

113-1t JAMES G. BURR, P. M.

PLOUGHS, CORN SHELLERS & STRAW CUTTERS.

250 ASSORTED PLOUGHS; 20 Corn Shellers; 20 Straw Cutters; 3 very large do. All numbers of Mould Boards. For sale very low for cash, by
Jan. 4, 1852. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
Herald copy.

IRON of all the best makes, suitable for Planters and Smiths' use. Constantly on hand and for sale at the *lowest* price, and quality warranted, by J. M. ROBINSON.

BRITTANNIA COFFEE POTS, TEA POTS, CANdlesticks and Fluid Lamps of superior quality, (no lead in the composition,) just received from the factory, and for sale cheap at the Hardware Store.
Oct. 20 J. M. ROBINSON.

YOUR BILLS ARE ALL READY, and waiting to be paid. All accounts contracted previous to the *first day* of January, 1853, are due the 1st; and we particularly request *all* who owe us previous to that date to call and pay the amount of their respective accounts, and oblige
Jan 10] Yours &c., SCOTT & BALDWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND NEGRO CLOTHING.—As we do not intend hereafter to keep on hand any of the above articles, we will dispose of our present stock at cost. These articles are well worthy the attention of dealers and consumers, as they were purchased low, for CASH. [Dec. 31.] FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

JUST RECEIVED.—A large and complete supply of FRESH SEEDS, comprising every variety usually called for, raised and put up by the United Society of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y. Orders from our country friends promptly filled. [Jan. 14] S. B. & J. A. EVANS.

NOW LANDING, from schr. Dacotah:—
50 bbls Whiskey;
50 " and 5 hhds. Sugar;
40 bags Coffee;
10 bbls. Rum; 10 do. Gin;
10 do. Snuff; 50 boxes Cheese;
30 boxes Raisins. Also, pounced and pickled Salmon; Mackeral; Ale and Porter; Table Salt; Soap; Candles, and a variety of other articles, for sale by
Jan. 17. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. W. N. PEDEN of the late firm of HOWARD & PEDEN, I will continue the business as formerly; and while expressing my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to our firm, beg leave to solicit a continuance of the same.
January 1, 1853. W. C. HOWARD.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggists, Wilmington, N. C.
Will keep always on hand a large and very select stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., at low prices.
Jan. 17th, 1853

LIQUORS. 150 bbls. assorted Liquors, in store. For sale by WESSEL & EILERS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Lubin's Extracts; Basin's do; Oriental Drops; Esq. Bouquets; German Colognes, a variety of styles; Orange, Bay, and Lavender Waters; Toilet Powders; Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Cold Cream; Hair, Tooth and Shaving Brushes; and a *complete stock* of Perfumery and Fancy Articles generally
S. B. & J. A. EVANS.

HALIFAX HERRINGS.—75 bbls., for sale by
Jan. 15. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

Wholesale Prices Current.

ALE, per doz	$ 00	a	12 00	BULLETS,	
BACON, peppered,				Assorted,	$ 5 50 a $ 6 00
Hams,	$ 11	a	15	NAILS, per lb.	
Middlings,	12	a	13	Cut	9 a 6
Shoulders	11½	a	12	Wrought	10 a 12½
Sides round,	12½	a	13	NAVAL STORES	
Western,	9	a	11	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
BEANS, per bush.				Yellow Dip,	$ 3 60 a 3 85
White,	00	a	1 50	Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 0 00
BEESWAX,				Hard,	2 10 a 2 25
Perpound,	00	a	23	Tar,	0 00 a 2 10
BUTTER,				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
Perpound,	25	a	30	Rosin, No. 1	0 00 a 0 00
BEEF, per bbl.				Do. No. 2,	2 00 a 0 00
N. Mess,	14 00	a	16 00	Do. No. 3,	0 00 a 1 15
Do. Prime,	0 00	a	0 00	Spts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
Per 100 lbs.	5 00	a	6 00	OIL, per gallon.	
COTTON,				Sperm,	1 15 a 1 20
Per lb	nom 0	a	8½	Linseed,	85 a 95
CORN,				Nests Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per bushel,	00	a	60	PEAS, per bushel.	
Meal, bush.	70	a	75	Ground,	90 a 1 05
COFFEE, per lb.				Black Eye,	00 a 00
Rio,	9½	a	10	Cow,	00 a 0 80
St. Domingo,	9	a	10	PORK, per barrel.	
Laguayra,	10½	a	11	Mess,	21 00 a 22 00
Cuba,	00	a	00	Prime,	18 00 a 00 00
Java,	13½	a	14	POTATOES.	
CANDLES, per lb				Irish, bbl.	2 12½ a 2 50
Tallow,	12½	a	16	Sweet, bush.,	50 a 60
Sperm,	45	a	50	POULTRY	
Adamantine,	22½	a	37½	Chickens, live,	20 a 25
EGGS, per doz.,	00	a	18	Do. dead,	00 a 30
EMPTY BBLS., each.				Turkeys, live,	0 70 a 1 00
Spts. Turp.	1 35	a	1 50	Do. dead,	75 a 1 25
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a	40	Clean, nom.	3 50 a 4 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	0 00 a 1 00
Northern	5 25	a	7 50	SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	none.	a	0 00	Alum	00 a 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 35	Liv'l sack,	0 00 a 1 15
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.	4 a 7
North River,	0 00	a	0 00	SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern	0 00	a	1 40	Common,	0 00 a 2 50
HOLLOW-WARE,				Contract,	3 50 a 5 50
Per lb	3	a	3½	STEEL, per lb.	
IRON, per lb.				German	16 a
English, ass'd.	a		4	Best Cast	22 a 28
Amer., best ref.	a		4½	Blister	7 a 8
Swede	a		5	STAVES, per M.	
American sheer	a		5	W. O. barrel,	
Best Swede	5½	a	6

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 17, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞ The Court Martial which some time since tried Capt. George McLane, for an assault upon a superior officer, growing out of the publication relating to Gen. Pierce, sentenced him to be cashiered, but on account of his gallant services, and the recommendation of the Court, the President has commuted the sentence to a suspension and stoppage of pay.

Serious Affray at Raleigh.

We learn by a private letter from Raleigh, that Mr. James Marriott. County Court Clerk of Wake county, got into a difficulty a few days since, with two men, named Beasley, and in the melee, inflicted a wound with a knife upon the head of one of them, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The Sheriff interfered to preserve peace, and got terribly scratched by the Beasleys. Mr. Marriott is a very estimable and popular man; and it is to be regretted that he has fallen upon such unlucky times. The Beasleys are spoken of as men of low character.

☞ Hon. John M. Clayton, Whig, has been elected Senator from the State of Deleware, for six years from and after the 3d of March next.

☞ Mr. Badger has not yet been confirmed, and there is strong ground for believing that his confirmation will be opposed upon a ground already mentioned in this paper as likely to be brought to bear against it, viz: his not being a citizen of the circuit for which the appointment is to be made.

ITEMS OF NEWS.—At York, Pa., pork is selling at $7 per 100 lbs., and oak wood at 2 25 a $2 75 per cord. In Wilmington, N. C., pork sells at 8 a 9 cents per lb., and oak wood at $4 a $4 50 per cord.

Old Bull is to give a concert at Richmond on Monday evening next, after which he will visit Petersburg and Norfolk, and probably stop at this place, en route South.

Mr. P. S. White, the Temperance Lecturer, will lecture in Wilmington on the 26th and 27th of the present month.

Rev. P. Doub, of the N. C. Conference, will preach in this place on the 6th of next month, and deliver a Lecture on Temperance on the 7th.

Mr. King was not able to leave Washington on the 12th, as agreed upon, for Norfolk, to take the regular steamer for Havana. The weather was too unpropitious.

An Odd Account.

The following statement of the "Expenditures of the Lord Steward, or head Cook, of the Royal household for one year," is taken from a British official return. Queen Vic. must be fond of good living and plenty of it:

Bread,	$10,250
Butter, Bacon, Cheese, Eggs,	24.880
Milk and Cream,	7.390
Butcher's Meat,	47.360
Poultry,	18,165
Fish,	9.895
Grocery,	23.220
Oilery,	8,965
Fruit and Confectionary,	8.705
Vegetables,	2.435
Wine,	24.250
Liquors, &c.,	9.215
Ale and Beer,	14.055
Wax Candles,	9.885
Tallow Candles,	3.395
Lamps,	23.300
Fuel,	34.230
Stationary,	4.120
Furnery,	1.895
Braziery,	4.450
China, Glass, etc.,	6.640
Linen,	5.425
WASHING TABLE LINEN,	16.650
Plate,	1,775

☞ A sailor by the name of Frost was on Wednesday evening last knocked down in the neighborhood of the Palo Alto House, in the lower part of the town, and robbed of some thirty odd dollars. On an examination before Justice McAuslan, on yesterday, a man named McLeod was committed to answer the charge.—*Herald, 15th inst.*

THE GLADIATOR.—The Company's Boat *Gladiator*, Capt. PRICE, resumes her place on the line to-day. She has been since July last, at Mr. Cassidey's yard, where she has undergone thorough repairs, and has had an addition of ten state rooms on her promenade deck, which extends her accommodations very much, and families can now be supplied with rooms. Heretofore cabin berths only were provided. The Engine has been put in pr me order, by repairs and additions, at the Company's workshops at the Depot. *Commercial, 15th inst.*

Michigan U. S. Senator.

The Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Democratic member of the House of Representatives, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Michigan Legislature, in place of Hon. Alpheus Felch, whose term will expire on the 4th of March.

Samuel J. Ray, the esteemed editor of the Macon, Georgia Telegraph, died on the 6th inst.

GOOD DESCENT.—It is a question whether being called "the son of a gun" should not rather be taken as a compliment than as a term of abuse; as it is well known that no gun is good for anything unless it *descends in a straight line from a good stock.*

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—8, P. M.—The Arabia put in to Halifax short of coal. At Liverpool, at the time of sailing, cotton was dull, and one-sixteenth pence lower. The sales of the week amounted, to 35,000 bales. Breadstuffs were quiet, owing to the holydays. Sales of white wheat at 7s. 9d., red 7s. 3d.; Baltimore flour 28s 6d. a 29s. Sales of Spirits of Turpentine at 50s. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Rosin, at 5s. 6d. for common

Capt Heald, Lola, Montes' husband, was drowned near Lisbon.

Villanueva, Ex Governor of Cuba is dead.

Kossuth's mother died at Brussels, on the 28th Dec. The Government refused Kossuth permission to visit her.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The steamer Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived to-day with two and a half millions of gold from California.

Another earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 18th of December, and did great damage.

Advices from China represent the pirates as being very troublesome along the coast.

The high price of flour created much exasperation in the mining region, and meetings were called to take action regarding the monopoly. At Mariposa flour commands $80 per barrel. Many of the miners, on account of the scarcity of flour, were subsisting on beef and potatoes.

At Shasta City flour was reported as selling at $2 per pound. At San Francisco, on the 15th, it was unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The steamer Philadelphia from Aspinwall, brings T. Butler King and a number of other passengers from California.

We learn from papers brought by her that Flores is preparing another expedition against Equador.

Snow in New York the 13th inst., was three feet deep and sleighing admirable.

A NEGRO LEGATEE.—The celebrated will of R. T. Hairston, of Henry county, Miss., by which his whole estate, amounting to half a million of dollars is given to a little negro, was admitted to record at the last term of the county court.

The Richmond Enquirer says:—From all we hear, we are satisfied that Senator Hunter of Virginia, has *declined* to accept the offer of a seat in President Pierce's cabinet.

Additional European Intelligence.

The details of the news by the Baltic, are of a good deal of interest, both in a political and commercial respect. Below we give a full summary of its leading features:

ENGLAND.—The House of Lords met Monday, 26th, to hear the announcement of the new Ministry.—The Earl of Aberdeen, head of the government, entered into a statement of the circumstances under which he had acceded to office, and respecting the future policy which he proposed.

He disclaimed in the first instance any share in any conspiracy to eject the late administration from office. The resignation of ministers, (he said,) and the summons to him to wait on the Queen, were altogether unanticipated on his part, but when these events did take place he felt it his duty to undertake the formation of a government.

In the course of one week he had succeeded in forming a Cabinet which met the Queen's approval and now stood for the judgment of the country. Passing to the proposed policy of the new Government, he observed that with regard to the Foreign Department, the same policy had been pursued by Britain for the past thirty years, differing only in some slight degree as to the mode of execution.

That policy was to admit the perfect freedom and independence of every country of Europe, whatever form of Government it might choose to adopt; and especially to maintain peace. At the same time the Government were not disposed to relax those measures of defence, which the honor of the country might seem to require.

The commercial system which they proposed would be founded upon the maintenance and extension of the principles of free trade, as established by Sir Robert Peel, and to which he—(Aberdeen)—without entering upon the general question of direct or indirect taxation—believed the present prosperity of the country was owing.

He next indulged in a figure of rhetoric, to the effect that no government was possible in England, but a Conservative one, at the same time that none was possible but a liberal one. He (Lord Aberdeen,) would not have coalesced with Lord John Russell, unless he believed him to be a Conservative, and Lord John would never have associated with Aberdeen, had he not imagined him to be a Liberal.

The two words "Conservative" and "Liberal" were mere party terms, and it was necessary that the acts of the government should be both Conservative and Liberal. Alluding to fears lately expressed by the Earl of Derby respecting the spread of Democracy, he. Aberdeen, felt no apprehensions on that account; the country was never more quiet, contented and prosperous than now, a result which he attributed altogether to the free trade legislation.

Legal as well as commercial reform, the Lord went on to show, is to be a principle of the new administration, with the extension of education, the removal of Jewish disabilities, and reform of the representative system.

In conclusion Lord Aberdeen regretted that the Earl of Derby was hostile to the new Cabinet—and ended by moving that the House adjourn till February 10th. The Earl of Derby replied at some length, after which the adjournment was agreed to.

The declarations of the Lord of Aberdeen, it is stated, have given increased confidence to the public.

Lord John Russell, in an address to the electors of London, whom he represents, has adopted a similar course with Aberdeen.

Crystal Palace.

Circular to American Producers from the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

OFFICE, No. 53 Broadway,
New York, 6th Dec., 1852.

I address you, on behalf of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to invite your co-operation in the general objects of the enterprise.

The building intended for the purposes of the Exhibition, constructed entirely of iron and glass, will be, it is believed, the largest and most beautiful edifice in the country. It covers, on the ground floor, two and a half acres, and, with the galleries, the whole space is four acres. The mason-work is entirely completed. The main part of the iron-work is contracted for, a large part of the castings are delivered on the ground, and the construction is going steadily on. We intend, as we have already stated to the public, that the Exhibition shall be opened on the 3d of May, 1853.

You are thus offered an unequalled opportunity of exhibiting to the vast population of this country such of your productions as you send us, free of all charge of every kind whatever from the time that they are delivered into our custody until withdrawn.

The Association has already announced that their objects are limited exclusively to exhibition. They have no interest whatever—direct or indirect—in the final disposition to be made of any article that may be displayed.

You are, no doubt, aware that we have received all the assistance from the public authorities that we have desired. The city has given us the lease of Reservoir square; the State has granted us a charter, and the Federal authorities have engaged that the building shall be made a Bonded Warehouse for the purpose of receiving foreign articles without paying duty so long as they remain in it.

We have the strongest assurances of support from the Representatives here of the principal Foreign countries. The late lamented Mr. Webster, on the 12th October, issued a private circular from the Department of State to the Representatives of this Government at the Courts of the principal European Powers, requesting their assistance in the objects of the undertaking, and we are receiving daily confirmation of the general interest that the subject is exciting among the manufacturers of Europe. A large number of articles of high value is already secured, and we have no doubt whatever that we shall have a very extensive representation of all the branches of foreign industry.

The measures which we have adopted will thus secure two great objects we have desired to attain, viz: the erection of a building which will be a great architectural ornament to our city, and the exhibition, in that building, of the products of the Industry of the Old World; still, we shall fall far short of our mark if we do not equally succeed in obtaining the fullest and most extensive co-operation of American Industry;—our exhibition would be extremely defective—it would be very inferior, both in interest and in utility, to what we mean to make it—if the great resources of the people of our own country were not fully displayed in it.

We believe it to be unnecessary to urge upon you the arguments on this subject, which we are sure will present themselves to the mind of every intelligent American producer. Your own position in the world of American Industry, your own interest and what is due to an enterprise devised and means to be carried out with no narrow views but on a large scale of public usefulness—all entitled us to entertain the fullest conviction that you will send us some of the choicest specimens of your skill, and that you will urge your friends to do the same.

In making this application, we desire to have it understood that we intend to call forth a complete representation of the entire resources of the country, as well of Raw Materials as of Manufactured Articles. We hope to see abundant specimens of the Cereal products of the Northern and Western States, of the Cotton and Sugar of the South as well as of all the other great agricultural staples of the country. Of similar importance are the Mineral treasures of our continent.

We are particularly desirous that our Building should contain a complete collection of the various ores which the active industry of our people is daily bringing to light, of the metals produced from them, in their various stages of development, and also of all other minerals. This would include as well coal, granite and other similar substances, as those chemical products more especially used in the arts. The ores should be accompanied by the rocks in which they are found, and if possible, by plans and sections of the measures in which they lie. It would also be of great interest to exhibit, either by models or descriptive drawings, the different processes employed in the reduction of the ores and the manufacture of the metals. You will readily see the importance and value of a collection of this kind, and if the specimens are forwarded to us, we shall take such measures for their classification and arrangement as will best subserve the objects of the Exhibition, and at the same time, add to the information and experience of our people.

We have, heretofore, announced that Paintings in Frames will be exhibited; and we are very desirous that the Soulpture of the country may be fullly represented. If our wishes in these respects are answered, our building will furnish a complete illustration of the Natural Resources, the Art and the Industry of our people, and the manifestation thus made will, we are convinced, surprise even those most conversant with the Progress of the Republic.

We inclose our General Circular and also a form of Application for Space, to which we beg your attention. Copies of these or of this letter, if you desire them, to send to your friends or correspondents, can be had at this office.

In order that we may know on what extent of cooperation we may depend, the favor of a reply on or before the 15th day of January is asked.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President.

Guano and Plaster.

PLEASANT HILL, Warren County, N. C.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

* * * * * *

In 1849, I sowed oats upon a lot of thin, gray land. The oats were not worth cutting—partly on account of bad seasons, but mostly on account of the poverty of the soil. About the time they ripened, I sowed peas, broadcast, and turned in the whole, which was easily done, in a complete manner with single horse ploughs, and followed with the sub-soil plough upon part of the land. As soon as the peas were up six inches high, and by the by, this was about as high as most of them got, I sowed 1½ bushels of plaster upon them; and as soon as I could do so after frost, fallowed the land with two horse ploughs, eight inches deep. In the following spring, 1850, I sowed upon this lot, (17 acres,) 150 lbs. Peruvian Guano, intimately mixed with 1½ bushels of plaster, per acre—turned it in 8 inches deep and planted in Tobacco. The crop grew off luxuriantly, and continued so to grow until maturity, when I housed and sent to the Petersburg market, ten hogsheads, (10) averaging about 1,400 lbs., of good quality. In the fall of the same year, as soon as the Tobacco was off, I put upon the same land, 100 lbs. guano and ½ bushel plaster, mixed as before; and upon six adjoining acres, I put 200 lbs. guano and mixed as before, with two bushels of plaster. This last six acres had been in Corn and Potatoes without manure. The whole was then turned in six inches deep; sowed with wheat, harrowed and rolled. This crop also grew off luxuriantly,—but the part upon which Tobacco had grown showed superiority to the last, though all was good.

The harvest has passed and the wheat being accurately measured, made five hundred and six bushels, and three pecks, (506½ bush.)

Let me here remark, that the quantity of plaster used far exceeded the quantity recommended by you.—and was increased because I thought lime deficient in my soil.

From my limited knowledge of chemistry, I would not arrogate to myself even the opinion whether it is or is not advisable for others to combine plaster with guano; but being well pleased with the result of this experiment, shall continue to use it, both with guano and with composts, until assured *by experience*, of a better mode

I have also made an experiment this year, of a combination of salt. 2 bushels: guano 125 lbs.; plaster, ½ bushel, and ashes. 2 bushels—intimately mixed—sowed in the drill, and immediately cored for corn. The result was entirely satisfactory, but product not measured.

Respectfully, HENRY J. B. CLARK.

N B. Should you deem this communication of any importance, it is at your service, with permission to curtail its length, or alter the authography in any mannar, provided the substance is retained. I forgot to state that the part of the land sub-soiled a fraction over 25 bushels per acre. H. J. B. C.

THE IRISH EXILES.—In the course of some remarks at a supper given to his honor at Cincinnati a few days ago, Mr. Meagher used the following language, which would seem to indicate that America will soon contain more of those Irish patriots who were doomed to bear the burden of exile by the decrees of the mother country:

"The Ladies," is the next toast upon the list, and I am sure they will forgive me for interposing another which should be first instead of last, and I now throw myself upon the kindness of the ladies for the intrusion of which I am guilty. I shall not, at this advanced hour, trespass upon your leisure, but propose that toast, adding that I may not rise again, that with regard to the fourth toast, I should have said one word not one of regret, but one which would have awakened in your hearts a more agreeable response than the most eloquent condolence or sympathy. I did not regain my freedom to forget others. Suffice it to say that, if they are not soon amongst you as free as I am it is not my fault, nor the fault of those who may assist them, but their own. Measures have been taken, and means afforded, and I thrust that before long we shall hear that another ship, bearing another Irish rebel, has left that shore, and left it under that flag of the five stars, beneath which I found an asylum in this land."

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune says:

"Dr. Brandeth, who recently purchased the property on Broadway, between Lispenard and Canal, with fronts on all three of the streets, for $120,000, has been offered 166,000 for his bargain. Mr. Howard recently of the Irving House, pays $110,000 for the Society Library property sixty feet front on Broadway, corner Leonard. This is considered a high figure, yet we are told the lot alone cost the Society $47.000, during the last great speculation in real estate in 1836, and building $65,000. This is not the only instance in which city property, particularly vacant lots, on the upper ends of the island, has been sixteen years recovering the extravagant rates at which they were sold or valued in 1836. The old Masonic Hall property, Broadway and Pearl street, now pays a rental of six per cent. on $100,000 The owners have just been offered six per cent. on a valuation of $150.000, from the expiration of the present lease, *two years hence.*

A correspondent yesterday noticed the fact that $1000 per acre had been paid for unimproved property on Staten Island, and in the neighborhood of Newark, and $300 to $400 in Westchester county and on Long Island, above Williamsburg. Several of these sales are within our information. Seventy acres on Staten Island, a full mile from the water, and which the small farmer, who owned and lived on it, valued at $15 or 20,000 a few years ago, has been sold to a company of German speculators for $70,000, and contracts have already been made by the purchasers, to erect 200 houses for gardeners and other villagers.

Louis Napoleon, it seems, has been playing a successful game for wealth as power. According to a paragraph in the Boston Post—

Since the *coup d'etat*, the French railway shares have advanced almost fifty per cent, while the Paris Bourse has been animated with unwonted speculation. There was something unnatural in all this, and people are beginning to find it out. Louis Napoleon, it is said, did it all—and for his own benefit politically and pecuniarily. It gave a certain eclat to his administration, and it filled his purse. When shares, &c. were low, he purchased largely, and then patronized the lines they appertained to. His agents filled London and Paris, and his gains are set down by shrewd and able speculators at £16,000,000. With £16,000,000 in his own chest, what may he not dare?—But former defeats have taught him caution; he is not ready, and he can wait. The despots of Europe wait upon him, compliment him, court him, and dread him *Boston Post.*

GAME BY THE TON.—The Chicago Journal notices a shipment of a lot of 500 quails by express to New York. Game of all kinds is very plenty, being shipped daily by the ton.

FAMINE IN THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.—A letter from the Island of Madeira, Dated Dec 5, referring to the failure of the vintage, says:

"The wine is the staple and almost sole production of the island. The annual vintage has afforded for many years past an average of twenty-five to thirty-five thousand pipes of wine *There has not been produced this year one hundred pipes of saleble wine on the whole island.* It needs but this statement to afford you a definite idea of the awful calamity that has fallen upon these people.

"None, it is true, thus far, have died of famine; there are few, however, but have felt its menace or its actual presence. The wealthy curtail their expenditures; those of sufficient means heretofore practice a stringent economy; persons of more cramped resources sell day by day whatever ornaments they may have of better days, at ruinous prices, while the poorer class fill the streets and beg. And this is but the beginning of the days of famine. How many months of misery, of agony, of starvation, indeed to thousands, are yet in reserve, no man can foresee. Without aid from abroad, death alone can terminate the sufferings of the population."

Census of 1850.

Extracts from Report of the Superintendent of Census.

CENSUS OFFICE, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

SIR,—ON INDIAN CORN.

Among the objects of culture in the United States, the maize or Indian corn takes the precedence in the scale of crops, as it is best adapted to the soil and climate, and furnishes the largest amount of nutritive food. When due regard is paid to the selection of varieties, and cultivated in a proper soil is may be accounted as a sure crop in almost every portion of the habitable globe, between the forty-fourth degree of North latitude and a corresponding parallel South. Besides its production in this country, its principal culture is limited to Mexico, the West Indies, most of the States of South America, France, Spain, Portugal, Lombardy, and Southern and Central Europe generally. It is also cultivated with success in Northern, Southern, and Western Africa, India, China, Japan, Australia, and the Sandwich Islands, the groups of the Azores, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and numerous other ocean isles.

Although there has been much written on the Eastern origin of this grain, it did not grow in that part of Asia watered by the Indus, at the time of Alexander the Great's expedition, as it is not among the productions of the country mentioned by Nearchus, the commander of the fleet; neither is it noticed by Arian, Diodorus, Columella, nor any other ancient author; and even as late as 1491, the year before Columbus discovered America, Joan di Cuba, in his "Ortus Sanitatis," makes no mention of it.—It has never been found in any ancient tumulus, sarcophagus or pyramid, nor has it ever been represented on any ancient painting, sculpture or work of art, except in America. But in this country, according to Garcilaso de la Vega, one of the ancient Peruvian historians, the palace gardens of the Incas, in Peru, were ornamented with maize in gold and sfiver, with all the grains, spikes, stalks and leaves; and in one instance, in the "garden of gold and silver," there was an entire corn-field of considerable size, representing the maize in its exact and natural shape; a proof no less of the wealth of the Incas, than their veneration for this important grain.

In further proof of the American origin it may be stated, that this plant is still found growing in a wild state, from the Rocky Mountains, in North America, to the humid forests of Paraguay, where instead of having each grain naked, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is completely covered with glumes or husks. It is, furthermore, a well authenticated fact, the maize was found in a state of cultivation by the aborigines, in the Island of Cuba, on its discovery by Columbus, as well as in most other places in America, first explored by Americans.

The first successful attempt to cultivate this grain in North America, by the English, occurred on James River, in Virginia, in 1608. It was undertaken by the colonists sent over by the London company, who adopted the mode then practised by the natives, which, with some modifications, has been pursued throughout the country ever since. The yield, at that time, is represented to have been from two hun red to more than a thousand fold. The same increase was noted by the early settlers of Illinois The present yield, east of the Rocky Mountains, when jud ciously cultivated, varies from 20 to 135 bushels to an acre.

The varieties of Indian corn are very numerous, exhibiting every grade of size, color and conformation, between the "c bby red" that grows on the shores of Lake Superior—the gigantic stalks of the Ohio Valley—the tiny ears, with flat, close, clinging grains of Canada, the brilliant rounded little pearl—the bright red grains and white cob of the eight-rowed hæmalite—the swelling ears of the big white and yellow gourd-seed of the South. From the flexibility of this plant, it may be acclimatized, by gradual cultivation, from Texas to Maine, or from Canada to Brazil; but its character in either case, is somewhat changed, and often new varieties are the result. The blades of the plant are of great value as food for stock, and is an article but rarely estimated sufficiently, when considering of the agricultural products of the Southern and South-Western States especially.

The increase of production from 1840 to 1850 was 214,000.000 bushels, equal to 56 per cent.

The production of New England has advanced from 6,993.000 to 10,377,000 bushels, showing an increase of 3,384,000 bushels, nearly 50 per cent.; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland increased 20,812.000 bushels, more than 50 per cent. In the production of this crop no State has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn producing State, now ranks as the first. Kentucky is second, Illinois third, and Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois has increased from 2,000,000 to 5,500,000 bushels, or at the rate of 160 per cent. in ten years.

Of the numerous varieties some are best adapted to the Southern States, while others are better suited for the Northern and Eastern. Those generally cultivated in the former are the Southern big and small yellow, the Southern big and small white flint, the yellow Peruvian, and the Virginian white gourd seed. In the more Northerly and Easterly States, they cultivate the golden Sioux or Northern yellow flint, the King Phillip or eight-rowed yellow, the Canadian early white, the Tuscarora, the white flour and the Rhode Island white flint.

The extended cultivation of this grain is chiefly confined to the Eastern, Middle and Western States, though much more successfully grown in the latter. The amount exported from South Carolina in 1748, was 39.308 bushels; from North Carolina in 1753, 61,580 bushels; from Georgia in 1755, 600 bushels; from Virginia, for several years preceding the Revolution, annually 600.000 bushels; from Philadelphia, in 1765-66, 60,205 bushels; in 1771, 259,441 bushels.

The total amount exported from this country in 1770, was 578.349 bushels; in 1791, 2.064.936 bushels, 351.695 of which were Indian meal; in 1800, 2.032.435 bushels, 338,108 of which were in meal; in 1810, 1,140.960 bushels, 86.744 of which were in meal. In 1820-21 there were exported 607,277 bushels of corn and 131.669 bbls. of Indian meal: in 1830-31, 571.312 bushels of corn, and 207,604 bbls. of meal; in 1840-41, 535,727 bushels of corn and 232.284 bbls. of meal; in 1845-46, 1.286.068 bushels of corn, and 298.790 bbls. of meal; in 1846-47, 16.326.050 bushels of corn, and 948.060 bbls. of meal *; in 1850-51. 3.426,811 bushels of corn, and 203.622 bbls. of meal. More than eleven millions of bushels of Indian corn was consumed in 1850 in the manufacture of malt and spiritous liquors.

According to the census of 1840, the corn crop of the United States was 377,531,875 bushels; in 1850, 592,326,712 bushels.

OATS.

The Oat, when considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to live stock, may be regarded as one of the most important crops we produce. Its history is highly interesting, from the circumstance that while in many portions of Europe it is formed into meal, it forms an important aliment for man; one sort, at least, has been cultivated from the days of Pliny, on account of its fitness as an article of diet for the sick. The country of its origin is somewhat uncertain, though the most common variety is said to be indigenous to the Island Juan Fernandez. Another oat, resembling the cultivated variety, is also found growing wild in California.

This plant was introduced into the North American Colonies soon after their settlement by the English. It was sown by Gosnold on the Elizabeth Islands, in 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622, and in Virginia by Berkley, prior to 1648.

The oat is a hardy grain, and is suited to climates too hot and too cold either for wheat or rye. Indeed, its flexibility is so great, that it is cultivated with success in Bengal, as low as latitude 25 degrees North, but refuses to yield profitable crops as we approach the equator. It flourishes remarkably well when due regard is paid to the selection of varieties throughout the inhabited parts of Europe, the Northern and central portions of Asia, Australia, Southern and Northern Africa, the cultivated regions of nearly all North America, and a large portion of South America.

In this country the growth of the oat is confined to the Middle, Western and Northern States. The varieties cultivated are the common white, the black the grey, the Imperial, the Hopetown, the Polish, the Egyptian and the potato oat. The yield of the common varieties varies from forty to ninety bushels and upwards per acre, and weighing from 25 to 50 pounds to the bushel. The Egyptian oat is cultivated South of Tennessee, which after being sown in Autumn, and fed off by stock in

*The fluctuations in the amount exported in 1845, '46, and '47, of this as well as the other kinds of grain cultivated in this country, were occasioned by the great famine in Ireland, caused by the failure of the potatoe crops in those years.

Area and Population of Europe and the United States.

The area of the United States is but one seventh less than that of Europe, including the two islands. Its population, however, is less than one-eleventh as large. The population of Europe averages seventy-one to the square mile, while that of the United States is but seven. Russia has 8 times as much European territory as any other nation, and twenty millions more of population. Her population, however, is but 30 to the square mile, while that of Belgium is 381. Of the United States, Massachusetts is the most densely peopled, having 127 inhabitants to the square mile. Texas, the largest in area of the States, has 20.000 square miles more territory than the empire of France, and nearly twice as much as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The population of the United States will surpass that of Great Britain within five years, and probably overtake that of France by the next national census. If the whole territory of the United States were equally distributed among the inhabitants, it would give every man, woman and child, freeman and slave, a farm of 90 acres; while in Europe each individual would receive but nine. If this country was as densely populated as Belgium, the number would make the enormous aggregate of 1,227,916.137; a sum equal to the present inhabitants of the whole world.

A Fortune made by an Act of Kindness.

Most American readers have heard of Swaim, the "author" of "Swaim's Panacea," and how, he being a book-binder, he came to find on the blank leaf of a volume he was binding, the recipe for the celebrated medicine, which laid the foundation of the princely fortune which he left behind him. Something like this, was the lucky accident which made Day and his eminent blacking so famous. Day was a hair dresser in a humble way, and was benificent and charitable in the extreme; one day a soldier entered his shop, and stated that he had a long march before him to reach his regiment; that his money was gone, and nothing but sickness, fatigue and punishment awaited him, unless he could get a lift on a coach. The worthy barber presented him with a guinea, when the grateful soldier exclaimed, "God bless you sir,—how can I ever repay you this? I have nothing in this world—except"—pulling a dirty piece of paper out of his pocket—"a recipe for blacking; it is the best ever was seen; many a half guinea have I had for it from the officers, and many bottles have I sold; may you be able to get something for it to repay this you have given to a poor soldier; your kindness I never can either repay or forget." Mr. D., who was a shrewd man, enquired into the truth of the story, tried the blacking, and finding it good, commenced the manufacture and sale of it, and realized the immense fortune of which he died possessed.

FUNNY MISTAKE.—A short time since, a lady took passage in the cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. She put her ticket in her dress pocket where she had several other articles, and seating herself, became earnestly engaged in conversation with a friend. The conductor soon came around for the tickets. When he came to this lady she drew from her pocket what she supposed to be the ticket, and without looking at it, offered it to the conductor, and continued talking; but after extending it for a short time, and he not taking it, she looked up, and discovered that she was offering the conductor, a *fine tooth comb!*

A BIG OX.—The fat ox that took the first prize at the late Kentucky State Fair, weighed 3,550 pounds.

MARRIED,

On Dry Pond, in this town, on the 14th inst., by Jas. L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. WM. H. PRICE, to Miss MARY JANE COFFEE.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 13—Schr. Ann & Susan, Crary, from New York, to J. H. Flanner.

Jan. 13—Schr. E. S. Powell, Watts, 52 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss.

Jan. 14—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Steamer Evergreen, ——, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts

Schr. Denmark, McCabb, from New York, in ballast, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with naval stores.

Schr. Hattie Ann, Douglass, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Mazona, Ames, from New Bedford, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, from Providence, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co. Capt. Colcord reports having taken off eight men (captain and crew) from the wreck of Brig Markland, from Georgetown, S. C., bound to New York.—They were badly off, having been on the wreck five days without water. Some fourteen sail passed, but rendered no assistance. The captain's wife was killed in endeavoring to get her out of the cabin Afterwards fell in with Brig America, from New Orleans bound to New York, and put the captain, mate and three men on board.

Schr. Julia Ann, ——, from Elizabeth City, to Miles Costin; with corn and shingles.

15.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 70 passengers.

Jan. 14—Schr. Monterey, Ackley, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Jan. 15—Schr. D. P. Woodbury, Johnson, from Little River, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. Sally Ann, Stowe, from Hyde co., to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. Melissa Holland, Lewis, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

16—Schr Dacotah, Mankin, 3 days from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.

Brig Albert Adams, Snow, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with hay, &c.

Schr. Ellen, Hallett, from Boston, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. A. R. Shailer, Pratt, from Charleston, to Ellis, Russell & Co; with sack salt.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston with 61 passengers.

17—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Price, from Charleston with 39 passengers.

CLEARED

Jan. 15—Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. H. F. Baker, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 95 bales sheeting, 31 do. yarn, 11 do. warp, 5 do. rags, 540 bushels pea nuts, 100 bbls. spirits turpentine, 951 do. rosin, 30,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 1 hhd., 1 cask, and 3 bags wax, 311 bush. flaxseed, 139 bales cotton, 10 do. sheeting, 10 do. yarn, 11 do. waste, 1 do. wool, 23 bbls., 20 bags and 8 boxes fruit, 2 bags feathers, 3 boxes tobacco, 1,774 bush. pea nuts, 146 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,146 do. turpentins, 1,220 do. rosin.

Schr. Dolphin, Lord, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,220 bbls. rosin, 300 bush. pea nuts.

Brig Delmont Locke, Park, for Matanzas, by Kidder & Martin; with 130,000 feet lumber.

Barque James Hall, Tanns, for St. Domingo, by Kidder & Martin; with 124,000 feet lumber, 33,000 shingles.

16—Brig Carlann, Ames, for Baltimore, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 100 bbls rosin, 115,683 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston with 82 passengers.

17—Schr. Corinthian, Conly, for Baltimore, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores, pea nuts and lumber.

Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Lucullus, Lufkin, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Brig Maria T. Wilder, Coffin, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 189 bbls. rosin, 502 bush. pea nuts, 80,784 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston with 72 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by McKoy & Roberts.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with mdze.

Disasters.

Schr. MARY POWELL, Podger, at New York, from this port, Jan. 3d, off Chincoteague, experienced a gale from E. N. E. to N. N. W., which broke main boom and fore gaff, split sails, and did considerable other damage. Passed through large quantities of wreck.

Schr. HOWARD, hence, for New-Berne, N. C., was fallen in with 5th inst., in lat. 35 52 lon. 75; had been hove on her beam ends the day previous in a gale from N. N. E., and had cut away the masts to right her; would proceed to the nearest port under jury-masts; required no assistance. She was towed into Baltimore, 12th inst., by schr. B. Franklin.

Schr. KENTUCKY, Mackay, of and for New-Berne, N. C., from Alexandria, went ashore morning 4th inst., near New Point; soon after, the vessel took fire from the lime on board, and was entirely destroyed.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13th.—COTTON—Ordinary to good ordinary 8¼ a 8¾; middling to good middling 9¼ a 9¾c.; middling fair 9¾ a 10 cents per lb.

Rice.—The sales have ranged from 2¾ a 3 15-16ths, the larger portion, however, of the transactions were within the range of 3¼ a 3 11-16ths per hundred. Rough Rice 80 a 85c., as in quality.

Corn 65 cents, including the sacks. Oats 46c. per bushel.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Cotton was active on Thursday, and eleven thousand bales were sold at an advance of an eighth to a quarter cent on the better qualities. Strict Middling was worth 9¼ cents. Operators are expecting the *Arabia's* advices. Rice was in good demand at $4 25 per 100 lbs.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 13.—Cotton.—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. Flour.—We also advance our rates. Corn sells readily at quotations. Molasses.—New crop has made its appearance. Brandy.—N. C. Brandy but little coming in, probably higher prices might be obtained than quotations. Several other alterations are made in the above table of prices, which will be seen on examination.—*Observer.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Naval Stores—Turpentine is very firm, and prices tend upwards, an advance on previous cotations having been refused—stock, 6 a 7000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has again advanced, with sales of over 1000 bbls. since Friday, from 62 up to 65 cents, cash, mostly at the latter price, the market closing firmly We note besides, 100 bbls. thin Tar, at $2 25; 2000 Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 55 a $1 56, delivered; 800 North County, $1 40 a $1 45 in yard, and $1 50 delivered; 500 red No 2